PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

G. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.

S. D. THOMPSON, . . Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy .... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) .... 35 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year) .... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1867. NO. 73.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Globe Heater.

For dwellings, halls, railway offices, and all places where powerful heat is required. Castings heavy, cost low, and the article efficient and satisfactory. References as to utility, Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Buy Your Holiday Gifts

At Putnam & House's Gents Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. New stock *specially for Holiday Gifts.* Call and examine. *No trouble to show goods.*

Whips.

Irwin Weimer & Co., No. 289 Liberty, opposite Seventh street, manufacture a good article. Dealers call and see them.

The Black Cook.

The *ne plus ultra* of cooking stoves at Bissell & Co's, No. 235 Liberty street.

Grate Fronts, Etc.

Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street.

Joseph Horne, & Co.,

Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, are now prepared to offer, either at wholesale or retail, and at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers, one of the largest and most desirable assortments of straw and millinery goods, notions, etc., ever offered in this city. This firm occupy an extensive store, covering two lots, and crowded from cellar to attic with an immense stock of goods. Purchasers cannot fail in obtaining the goods they require, at the lowest eastern cash prices at this establishment. Call and examine.

For Medical Use.

The great reputation that the house of McClarran & McKennan have acquired as dealers in fine medicinal liquors, is certainly well merited, and never at any time has their stock been so large or well selected as the present, including all the leading brands of French Brandy, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum; also, the celebrated Scotch and English Ales, and Guiness Brown Stout; also, that famous Washington County Old Rye Whisky, so well known and appreciated.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 181 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT, No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City, at present occupied by E. R. Wilson as a Hat and Cap store, being one of the best located stores in Allegheny City. Counter and cases for sale. Enquire of E. R. Wilson.

SELLING OFF.—The entire stock of Hats and Caps at a great reduction in prices, at 117 Federal street, Allegheny City.

HATS AND CAPS are down at No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City. Store for rent.

BARGAINS in Boys and Children's Hats, at No. 117 Federal street, Allegheny City. Selling off—going to move, and wish to clean out.

THE party that secures No. 117 Federal street, will get one of the best locations in Allegheny City.

The Daily Commercial

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FOR MAYOR,
JOHN W. RIDDELL.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

FOR CONTROLLER,
JOHN McCARGO.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY,
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices received at Havana on the 4th inst., state that the people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. The English mail station at St. Thomas has been changed to Jamaica.

United States Commissioner Osborne, of New York, has decided to hold for trial James Arnold, the alleged defaulting teller of the Tradesman's National Bank.

The Globe Print Works, main building, at Fall River, Mass., was destroyed yesterday morning by the explosion of a boiler. Three other boilers exploded in quick succession. Six printing machines and a large quantity of unfinished printed goods were destroyed. A fireman had several ribs broken and a woman had her skull fractured.

Attorney General Stanbery refuses to interfere in the case of John C. Braine, the alleged Chesapeake pirate, now confined in the King's County, New York, Penitentiary, and who claims to be included in the terms granted to rebels at the surrender. Mr. Stanbery suggests that a jury determine his connection with the Confederate service.

A majority of the Indian Commission are opposed to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

It is said official information has been received to the effect that a convention in South Carolina is probably called, notwithstanding the apparent failure at first indicated. Returns from the interior show that a larger vote was polled in the upper counties than on the sea coast. The convention in North Carolina will probably be fixed for the early part of January, and that for South Carolina somewhat later in the same month.

A Rome correspondence of the 16th ultimo says: What the victorious ecclesiastical and legitimists party aim at just now is nothing more nor less than a dismemberment of the Italian scheme, and it is openly advocated by their journals both in France and Rome. Upper Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic would be assigned to Prince Humbert after the abdication of Victor Emanuel; Central Italy would revert to the Pope, and Naples, with Sicily, resume their allegiance to Francis II. It remains to be seen whether the Menabrea Ministry will be able to defend Italy from this impending stroke.

The Detroit *Daily Union*, a paper heretofore published in the interest of the working men, has raised the Democratic flag, declaring its purpose to hereafter support the principles of the Democratic party. The *Union* says the working men have lost interest in their own cause, and have allowed their associations to go by default.

The schooner Corinthian, laden with oats, went ashore seventy miles from Buffalo. She will prove a total loss.

Yesterday afternoon, a train on the Batavia Branch, three miles from Aurora, Ill., struck a wagon containing two ladies and a gentleman. One of the ladies was instantly killed, and the gentleman so seriously injured that his recovery is very doubtful. The other lady escaped with a few slight bruises.

Governor Haight, of California, was inaugurated yesterday.

A difficulty, growing out of a political discussion, occurred in Baltimore last night, between Col. Fechtig, of the *Evening Post*, and Mr. Hughes, of the *Evening Times*: neither was seriously hurt.

BY MAILS.

An English officer, who has been making explorations on the site of Solomon's temple at Jerusalem, has discovered that the south wall of the sacred enclosure which contained the temple is buried for more than half its depth beneath an accumulation of rubbish, and that its actual dimensions are 1,000 feet in length and 150 feet in height.

Krupp, of Essen, Prussia, has orders on hand for guns to the aggregate number of 2,200, and the total value of $3,000,000. Krupp has now turned out altogether 3,500 steel guns of the value of $5,250,000.

During the removal of goods from the Paris exhibition, an Italian called on his comrades to assist him in moving an immense cheese, but on trial it was found that only the shell was left, a colony of rats having wholly devoured the interior.

There are bulls in Portugal, as well as in Ireland. The Mayor of Estremadura, offering a reward for the recovery of the remains of a drowned man, enumerated among the recognizable marks that the lamented had a "marked impediment in his speech."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that it has been noticed that poultry this season will not fatten, and the suggestion has been made that the fact is indicative of a mild winter, the birds not requiring the amount of carbon needful in severe winters.

A Salt Lake correspondent, under date of the 20th ult., says that fifty houses and several mills are erected at the Sweetwater mines, near Wind River mountains. The ledges are gold bearing, and from one to twenty feet wide. Wood and water are abundant. The Indians are hostile and prospectors have to go in large parties. No one is allowed to make claims except for himself.

LUTON, a place in England where, before the present apology for a lady's hat was adopted, 70,000 persons were engaged in straw plaiting, 50,000 are now out of employment, with the others but partly employed. Distress and starvation have taken the place of comfort and thrift, and all on account of the fickleness of fashion.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, our Minister to St. Petersburg, has been in very poor health for some time past. He has secured for himself a rural retreat a few miles out of the city, and is endeavoring to recuperate his physical energies in hunting, fishing and other out-door pastimes. Owing to the friendly relations existing between the two countries, there is but little work for the Minister to perform.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Dull Proceedings in the Senate.

BILL TO PREVENT CONTRACTION.

Read Twice and Recommitted.

Revival of the Ordnance Committee.

Bill to Facilitate Reconstruction.

Bill to Fund the Interest Bearing Debt.

Discussion of Impeachment Reports

Mr. Boutwell in Support of the Majority

Election of Representatives to Congress

Uniform Day to be Fixed Therefor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1867.

The Senate was extremely dull to-day. The bill to repeal the Cotton tax came from the House, and was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill for the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds.

A resolution was adopted calling upon Gen. Grant for a detailed statement of the number of voters registered in each State under the reconstruction bill, etc.

An effort was made to pass the bill striking the word white out of the city charter of Washington and Georgetown. It gave rise to debate, during which the Conservatives pointed to the late elections as the voice of the people against such legislation, and the Radicals parried the blows by showing that the policy of emancipation, though defeated in 1862, was triumphantly successful in 1863.

At one o'clock, Mr. Edmunds took the floor in a written speech in favor of paying the National debt in gold. He was followed by Mr. Cole, of California, who read several quires of foolscap on the other side of the question. These speeches were listened to by a very slim Senate, most of the Senators having gone to the House to hear the impeachment debate.

The House to-day at three o'clock took up the impeachment reports, and Mr. Boutwell led off in a two hour's speech, mainly devoted to the legal points, in support of the majority report in favor of impeachment. He was patiently listened to by the House and a large assemblage of spectators. He will conclude to-morrow. The rest of the Committee will follow in the debate.

The Committee on Ways and Means at their meeting to-day decided to report in favor of suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency, and the Chairman subsequently reported to the House the following bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes shall be and is hereby suspended.

As fully anticipated in these dispatches, two weeks since, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced in the House to-day a bill to fix the time of holding elections for Representatives to Congress and for other purposes, the first section of which provides that the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year 1868, and the same day in November every four years thereafter shall be fixed for the election of Representatives to Congress in each of the States of the Union, for term commencing the 4th of March next succeeding the year above named. The second section gives the Legislatures of the several States power to prescribe the time, &c., for holding elections for Representatives to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise. The third section relates to apportionment of Representatives, and the division of States into Congressional District and provides that all districts which have been organized by acts of Legislatures of States now represented in Congress, shall remain unaltered and unchanged by such State Legislature until after the census of 1870 shall have been taken. This section is intended to apply to the Ohio Democratic Legislature. The fourth section repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the above. The bill was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Thus far the House Committee on Military affairs has received seventy bills and resolutions which have been referred to them since the session began in November. This is a much larger number than it has ever before received so early in the session. Up to this time the most important measure contemplated by the Committee is a re-arranging of the tables of army pay.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of the State of Minnesota asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Anthony's Falls to the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

A petition was presented by Mr. DRAKE for the relief for damages caused by the United States survey in the State of Missouri.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, providing that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed on behalf of the United States from all final judgments of the Court of Claims adverse to the United States, whether said judgments shall have been rendered by virtue of general or any special provision or jurisdiction of said Court; no judgment of Court of Claims upon any claim, or demand for or in respect to any captured or abandoned property seized or taken as captured or abandoned property, shall be paid in anywise or from any money or fund until said payment shall have been ordered by act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Attorney General was asked how many Assistant District Attorneys he has appointed, their names and the amount of their salary; also, whether any persons appointed had previously been rejected by the Senate for any office, date of such rejection, and subsequent appointment.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire what changes have been made in the organization of the Navy Yards of the United States, and in the various civil departments thereof; whether such changes have added to their efficiency, and whether the expense of their maintenance has been increased or decreased, and report what legislation is necessary for the improvement of the system in force, and the more judicious and economical expenditure of the public money.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the General of the army to furnish a statement giving the number of white voters, and also the number of colored voters registered in each of the unreconstructed States; also, how many of said white voters and of colored voters so registered cast their votes in favor, and how many against the calling of Conventions; also, how many of said white voters and colored voters in each State failed to cast their votes; also, as far as practicable, the number of white and colored persons in each State disfranchised by the reconstruction acts; also, as far as practicable, the number of white persons in each State entitled to be registered but failed to apply for registration.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced the following bill: *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, coupon bonds in exchange for or in lieu of any registered bonds which may have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such coupon bonds to be similar in all respects to the registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of registered bonds offered for exchange.

The bill was read twice, referred to the Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER'S proposition to strike out the clause in the resolution providing for the printing of extra copies of the President's message was lost, 9 to 34.

Mr. SUMNER called up his bill, passed last session but not signed by the President, giving further security to the black race in the District of Columbia.

The bill was debated by Messrs. Johnson, Pomeroy, Wilson and others until the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. EDMUNDS'S bill declaring it the sentiment of Congress that bonds should be paid in coin, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a lengthy argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. COLE replied.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance. He thought the bill should not be hastily disposed of. He proposed at the proper time to speak upon it.

Mr. HENDRICKS proposed that the bill be simply laid over. He had some amendments to present. The bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill under consideration at the expiration of the morning hour was taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. He denied that his course had been contrary to the will of the people of Indiana, as had been alleged. In speaking yesterday of the regard which should be paid to the expressed will of the people, he had not referred to the general election, but to the recent State elections, the vote on negro suffrage in Ohio, Minnesota and Mississippi.

Mr. MORTON did not desire any misunderstanding to arise from what his colleague (Hendricks) had said. In 1864 Indiana had given an overwhelming majority in favor of prosecuting the war and against suspending hostilities, and in 1866 in support of the policy of Congress. A short colloquy between Messrs. Hendricks and Morton in regard to epithets of newspapers as applied to the Democratic party was ended by Mr. Morton saying the feeling against the rebellion, its aiders and abettors, was as strong as ever, and ten years hence would be stronger.

The bill passed, 30 to 8.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, introduced a bill extending the time for completing the Sioux City Railroad. Referred.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes. Read twice, and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. ARNELL, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of General Thomas in the case of Milliken, arrested at Lagrange, Tennessee, for violation of parole, and released from military custody by Judge Trigg, under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, introduced a bill to fund the interest bearing debt of the United States, and provide for a national tax thereon. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill to increase and fix the Subsistence Department of the Army. Referred to the Committee on Military.

On motion of Mr. MYERS, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation all articles the production of hand looms.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring currency to an amount equal to the amount retired since the act of April 12th, 1866.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late rebel States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates in Congress. Same reference.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the salaries of Assistant Assessors and Assistant Collectors in districts where there are no Assessors or Collectors made the same as Assessors and Collectors.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to salaries paid and fees collected under the steamboat laws, and whether any prosecution has been instituted against persons connected with the steamboat Commodore for violation of said laws, and if not, why?

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill providing that the majority of votes actually cast shall determine the result of any election held under the reconstruction acts in the rebellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill allowing pension to the widows of soldiers of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the act of July 23d, 1866, relating to public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition from eighty-five persons of Ashtabula, asking the House of Representatives to impeach the President.

Mr. WINDOM, having permission to make a personal explanation, caused to be read a report of the remarks of Mr. Brooks yesterday, reflecting upon him, and denied that he had said anything to provoke such remarks.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Postmaster General, relative to appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The question on concurring with the Senate in reviving the Joint Committee on Ordnance came up.

Mr. ROSS remarked that the country did not want any ordnance committees. He thought a committee on pruning hooks would be better.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in favor of the resolution. The evidence already taken showed that great frauds had been committed on the Government in contracts for heavy ordinance and munitions of war, and that the officials of the Government had been parties to those frauds. He declared that in the war more United States soldiers had been killed by their own artillery than by the artillery of the enemy. He was in favor of consolidating the ordnance depots of the army and navy.

The resolution was concurred in, yeas 126, nays 29.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the report of the case of the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, closing with a resolution that George D. Blakie is not entitled to a seat, and that the oath should now be administered to J. S. Golladay.

Mr. DAWES justified the report of the Committee.

Mr. BLAKIE was permitted to address the House in advocacy of his claim.

After considerable debate the resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections were adopted and Mr. Golladay was admitted to a seat.

The impeachment question was then, at three o'clock, taken up, and Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to discuss the four clauses in the Constitution relating to impeachment, declaring they were not intended merely to punish criminals, but to remove from office persons unfit for office or trust, or persons charged with an act stained with criminality. The object of impeachment, he said, is not to punish, but to secure the country against the presence of the offender, in any place of trust or power in future. If the judgment of the Senate were a punishment, then the seventh paragraph, section 3d, article 1st, of the Constitution, which provides that the person convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law, would be wholly inconsistent with the nature of our institutions.

This phrase of the Constitution has been drawn aside or rather torn from its legitimate connections and office for the purpose of furnishing a proof of the doctrine that those acts that are indictable, and those alone, are impeachable offenses. The true and different meaning of the phrase is easily understood. Its office is to change the common law practice of England. By that law a person convicted by the House of Lords upon a proceeding by impeachment could plead that conviction and sentence in case of an indictment in a criminal court for the same offense.

The speaker proceeded to compare very fully the method of proceeding for impeachment under our laws with those of Great Britain, claiming that under the provisions of our Constitution there are offenses impeachable which are not indictable. Treason, he said, is one of the impeachable offenses which is defined by the Constitution, and Congress has no power to enlarge, limit, or in any degree to qualify the jurisdiction of the Senate when sitting for the trial of the President.

While Congress does not declare what constitutes high crimes and misdemeanors, it limits the definition of the crime of treason to a single one of these forms. It is impossible for Congress to make certain offenses crimes and misdemeanors everywhere in the United States the same. At the present moment no law exists which declares it shall be a high crime or misdemeanor for the President to decline to recognize Congress, and yet should he decline to recognize its lawful and constitutional existence and authority, and thus virtually dissolve the Government, would Congress be impotent and unable to proceed by process of impeachment to secure his removal from office?

After further remarks, Mr. BOUTWELL said I rest firmly in the opinion that the phrase "bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors" is used in the Constitution in accordance with and subject to the principle or rule of reason which lies at the foundation of the English common law of crimes. This rule is that no person can lawfully do an act contrary to good morals. The speaker quoted largely from great jurists, English and American, as to the laws bearing upon cases similar to the one under discussion, and the whole argument was to prove that the law sustained the position assumed by the majority of the Committee, and rendered their case a clear one.

Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to consider the facts in the case, analyzing the charges against the President, his acts, his Cabinet advisers, his speeches and messages, his interference to prevent the adoption of the constitutional amendment, his surrender of abandoned lands, and his removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, and closed as follows:

Believing Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, I have assented to, and by direction of the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution for his impeachment. In contemplation of the law and upon the facts I believe him so guilty, and thereon I ask the judgment of the House.

Mr. BOUTWELL yielded to a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that he should have the floor to-morrow immediately after reading the journal.

The SPEAKER presented a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of revenue received from distilled spirits for each collection district. Referred to the Ways and Means Committe.

Also, an estimate from the Secretary of War, to be used instead of those heretofore sent. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PILE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, asking aid for opening one or more outlets of the Mississippi, in rebuilding levees, removing obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and in the construction of canals and railroads across the Isthmus of Central America. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER presented the report of the Commissioner of Emigration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, communications from the Attorney General, with an abstract of the title of the United States to property at Harper's Ferry, with his opinion thereon. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. SHELLABARGER, who has gone home in consequence of sickness.

Adjourned.

Henry C. Warriner, a messenger of the Merchants' Union Express Company, running between Indianapolis and St. Louis, has been arrested for stealing six thousand dollars in money belonging to the First National Bank of St. Louis. Fifty-one hundred dollars of the money has been recovered. Warriner has been committed to jail, and will be tried this week.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Times on Johnson's Message.

He Has Learned Nothing.

"Transcends Himself in Impudence."

He Forfeits All Respect.

Debate in the French Legislature.

The Message in England.

LONDON, December 5.—Copious extracts from the message of President Johnson are published. In commenting on them the *Times* has the following: "The message shows that Mr. Johnson has learned nothing. He transcends himself in impudence. He regards his office as absolute sovereigns do their prerogatives. He forfeits all respect. It is hard to say where the hope of the people of the United States lies, between Johnson on one side and Stevens on the other." The other journals use similar language. The reference in the President's message to the Alabama claims, coupled with Lord Stanley's dispatch to Mr. Ford on the same subject, has created considerable distrust in financial circles.

Debate in French Legislature.

PARIS, December 5.—The discussion of the question of the French occupancy of Rome was continued in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. M. Thiers, in a long speech, defended the policy of the Government in preserving the temporal power of the Pope. He characterized Garibaldi as the falcon with which Italy hunts. All the French troops have left Rome.

Ocean Mail Contract.

LONDON, December 5, Evening.—In the Commons this evening, the matter of the mail contract across the Atlantic came up again for consideration. The Government informed the House that the National Steam Navigation Company was one of the unaccepted bidders that line offered to carry the American mails between New York and Liverpool at the rate of one penny per half ounce, but required fourteen days for the trip without penalties for failure. By the present contract one penny per letter is to be paid.

The Italian Question.

PARIS, December 5, Evening.—In the Corps Legislatif this evening, the debate on Italian affairs was continued. M. Rouher said without France Italy could not have saved Rome from revolution.

Great Britain and the Conference.

LONDON, December 5, Midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby said Lord Stanley refused to go into the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question until the basis likely to be agreed to by the great powers had been previously submitted.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, December 5.—Consuls, 93⅛, ex-dividend; 5-20s, 71¾; Illinois Central, 90¼; Erie, 50.

LONDON, Evening, December 5.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £341,000 since last week.

Consols closed at 93⅛, ex-dividend; 5-20s weak at 71; Illinois Central, 90¼; Erie, 47¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, December 5.—United States bonds, 75¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 5.—Cotton closed active under favorable trade report, at an advance of a quarter penny; sales 15,000 bales; middling uplands 7⅞d; Orleans 7⅞d.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. Corn declined slightly, at 43s 6d for mixed western. Wheat 13s for white California, and 13s 1d for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Flour 35s for extra State. Peas 46s 6d for Canadian. Barley 5s 4d. Oats 3s 11d.

Provisions quiet and steady. Pork 70s. Beef 112s. 6d. Lard 48s. Cheese 52s. Bacon 4s.

Produce quiet and without material change.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, December 5.—Petroleum declined to 44 francs 50 centimes.

MEXICO.

Congressmen in Prison---War with Guatemala Probable---Punishment of Imperialists---Inundations.

HAVANA, December 4.—Mexican advices of the 23d ult. state that several persons who had been elected to Congress are in prison, and a number of others hiding away from the authorities for fear of being arrested and thrown into jail the moment they show themselves.

There is a probability war will break out between Mexico and Guatemala in regard to the boundary question, and in case of such war, it is said the Imperialists will give aid and support to Guatemala.

It has been promulgated that the same punishment meted out to the Imperialists who remained in Mexico at the close of the war, will be meted out to those who are absent from their homes when they return.

Rains and inundations have visited the State of Vera Cruz, causing great destruction of property. Loss heavy.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, December 5.—Mexican dates of the 25th ult., from the interior state that by decree of Juarez, all citizens are held to five years service, and part of the regiment formerly serving as the Empress Carlotta's have mutinied, killing Col. Sanchez, one of the Commissioners who sentenced Maximilian.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 24, via Havana, December 5.—Reparation will be demanded of Guatemala for the invasion of Chiapas.

Both the Ortegas, Patoni and Ochos are still close prisoners. The press demand their liberation.

The seller of Maximilian's relics has been prosecuted as a common thief.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 21, via Havana, December 5.—The recent monster banquet to Romero was a magnificent affair. Many of the most distinguished men of the Republic were present, and friendly toasts were given. In the course of his remarks, General Escobedo made special reference to Cuba, saying 15,000 men could take the island.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1867.

FAILURES.

The *Post* says the wholesale grocery house of Bentley, Burton & Co. has suspended. Their liabilities are stated at about a quarter of a million.

The *Commercial* says, failures in the dry goods trade are rumored, including Solellce & Freiz, and Messrs. Ovaret & Co., both importers.

STEAMERS SEIZED.

The steamers Pennsylvania and Herschel were seized for carrying an excess of passengers, but released on bonds to meet the issue.

WHISKY SEIZURES.

The *Post* says the course of Collector Bailey in the late whisky seizures has been approved at Washington, and the assurance given that offenders will be rigidly prosecuted. The property seized is valued at a million and a half.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The *Tribune* states that arrangements have been made between the express companies for renumeration freights, but no consolidation has taken place, the Merchants' Union claiming a larger interest than the old companies were willing to concede.

MEETING OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

A meeting of National Associations of Wool Manufacturers, at the St. Nicholas Hotel this evening, representing sixty of the leading manufacturers, voted unanimously to co-operate with the National Wool Growers' Association in a grand National Exposition at some western city next spring. Competion will be invited from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, December 5.—The morning session of the Convention was spent in debate on printing the proceedings of the Convention, and in members drawing for seats. The Conservative members got seats in the same corner of the hall they had yesterday.

This afternoon was spent by the Convention in discussing the printing question. A proposition was made that no bidder should take the contract who could not take the iron clad oath. The whole question was finally referred to a select committee.

A resolution was introduced that the members and officers be sworn in. In answer to an inquiry, the mover said he supposed the oath to be taken was the test oath prescribed by Congress. The resolution was laid on the table.

Snow four inches deep has fallen along the line of the Central Railroad to day.

NASHVILLE.

A Man Shot--Cause, Whisky--Redemption of Corporation Checks.

NASHVILLE, December 5.—Joseph Jordan was shot dead near this city to-day by K. Ryan, as the two were coming to town with a load of cotton. Causes, whisky and an old war feud.

The City Council to-night took steps towards the issuance of three hundred thousand dollars in bonds for the redemption of corporation checks. Committees were appointed to co-operate in recovering the building of the Custom House in postoffice, and to consider the propriety of abolishing the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Reconstruction in South Carolina.

Triumph of the Republican Party.

General Fitz John Porter's Case.

NO CONTRACTION IN DECEMBER.

Secretary McCulloch Has So Decided.

Report of the Indian Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1867.

Convention Called in South Carolina.

Senator Wilson has received a letter from an army officer in South Carolina, assuring him of the triumph of the Republican party in that State. It says returns from twenty-four districts show that out of 96,868 registered voters, 51,481 have voted, showing a majority of 6,295 against the policy of inaction.

Gen. Sickles

Has been ordered to the city to settle up his accounts preparatory to being mustered out of his volunteer rank.

The Ecuador Mission.

The number of applicants for the Mission to Ecuador is steadily increasing. Two more, Messrs. Hunter and Markbreith, of Ohio, filed their claims to-day.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

The President denies that he claims the power to reinstate General Fitz John Porter in the army. He says he has expressed no opinion on the subject, but has referred the case to the Attorney General, who still has it under advisement.

National Banking Law.

A number of National Bank examiners who are appointed under the currency act, are here in conference with the Comptroller of the Currency, making suggestions for the more efficient enforcement of the National Banking law.

The National Debt.

The public debt statement for this month will, it is understood, show a considerable increase over that of last month, in consequence of the heavy payments during the month as interest on the 5-20's due November 1st, ult., some $26,000,000 in coin in amount. The Secretary of the Treasury has, therefore, decided, we are authorized to state, that there shall be no contraction of legal-tenders during the month of December.

The Maryland Senatorship.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will reach a final conclusion on Saturday next, in the case of Hon. Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland. It seems probable that the Committee will report in favor of admitting Mr. Thomas.

Indian Affairs.

The Indian Peace Commissioners will meet Lieutenant General Sherman on Monday next, at the room of the Committee on Indian Affairs at the capital. This will be the formal meeting of the Committee to determine on the main points of their report of their investigation of Indian affairs, and their recent Indian treaties. The report of the Commisson will be submitted to the President, and by him sent to Congress before the holiday adjournment takes place.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1867.

STEAMERS DESOTA AND MONONGAHELA LOST.

A telegram from St. Thomas, from Mr. Savage, acting Consul General at Havana, dated the 4th inst., says the United States war steamers Desota and Monongahela were both lost. The Susquehanna, although in a damaged condition, had gone to Santa Cruz in aid of the crew of the Monongahela.

LANDS FOR MINNESOTA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval four lists of lands accruing to the State of Minnesota under act of March 31, 1867, for use of the Minnesota Valley Railroad. These lists are of odd sections within the six and fifteen mile limits of the road, and comprise about 385,400 acres of land.

THE ARMY.

Brevet Major General N. C. Buchanan is ordered to report to General Hancock, to command the sub-District of Louisiana, and be Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is assigned to duty according to brevet rank. Brevet Major E. Murphy, retired, has been ordered to report to General Schofield.

GEN. STEEDMAN.

A report prevailed last night that Gen. Steedman was stricken with apoplexy. This is incorrect. The General had an attack of vertigo, but this morning was on the street and in cheerful spirits.

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the Government's interest in the Dismal Swamp Canal has been postponed till the 2d of January.

THE HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY.

Attorney General Stanbery has given his opinion that the title of the Government at the grounds at Harper's Ferry is perfect.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Gen. Grant's corrected estimate required for military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, is $57,511,512, instead of $51,049,134. The reduction is caused by the suspension of enlistments until the army is brought to the authorized minimum strength. The Chief of Engineers has also reduced his estimates from $2,507,000 to $832,500, making a total reduction of $14,584,200.

NO CONTRACTION FOR DECEMBER.

There will be no contraction of legal tenders during December.

SEAMEN RESCUED.

Private advices say that the largest part of officers and crew of the Desota were saved. A portion of those of the Monongahela were also rescued.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A large number of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School Convention of Maryland and the District of Columbia, now in session here, paid a visit to the President to-day.

NOMINATIONS LAID OVER.

The Senate Finance Committee, this morning, considered the cases of Edward Cooper, nominated for Assistant Secretary, and of John C. Milford, nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue, at Richmond. Both nominations were laid over for the present.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

A letter was received this morning by Senator Wilson from Gen. Hinks, who is with Gen. Canby in South Carolina, stating that the returns from twenty-four districts of that State show a majority for a convention of 6,289. Close estimates have been made for the remainder of the State, and show a majority for the convention of over 2,000, making total majority of nearly 9,000. The total vote of the State was upwards of 70,000.

CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

On Saturday next the Senate Judiciary Committee will, it is said, take final action in the case of Senator Thomas. It seems to be understood that the Committee will report in favor of the admission of Mr. Thomas.

CHOLERA IN HAVANA.

Our Vice Consul at Havana, under date of November 27th, says the cholera still continues there. The number of cases from the 15th to the 25th inclusive was 852, with 486 deaths. The disease is still confined to the lowest and foulest portions of the town.

OUR LATEST PURCHASE.

Forty-Seven Shocks of Earthquake at St. Thomas---The Sea Rises Sixty Feet---Fearful Loss of Life and Property---Inhabitants Fleeing to the Mountains---Little Saba Reduced to Ashes.

HAVANA, December 4.—Forty-seven shocks of earthquake, rapidly succeeding each other, were felt at St. Thomas on the 20th of November. One shock lasted two minutes. The sea rose sixty feet on the city, and everything was submerged. The loss of life was enormous, and immense quantities of merchandise were destroyed. The surviving inhabitants are houseless and destitute, and have fled to the mountains. Those that remained are striving by every means to leave the Island. The steamer Laplata is the only vessel which has sailed since the calamity, and she left fifteen hundred persons behind for want of accommodations. Every business firm on the Island is insolvent, and all steamship and other companies have abandoned it. No coal is to be had, and the wharves are destroyed. At the time of the sailing of the steamer the earthquake continued at intervals. The destruction is incalculable at St. Thomas, and also at Toola, St. Croix. Little Saba is a horrible volcano, and is nearly burned to ashes.

No intelligence has been received from St. Domingo since the hurricane. The report that there had been an earthquake there was incorrect. The statement referred to St. Croix.

SANTIAGO, December 4.—Later advices from St. Thomas state that the shocks of earthquake have ceased. Cameron lost half a million dollars, and Morrison and Wilmach each $450,000.

ALABAMA.

Submission of the Constitution to a Vote of the Registered Voters.

MONTGOMERY, December 4.—The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted an ordinance providing for the submission of the Constitution to the registered voters on the 4th of February, 1868, said election to be held at the places to be prescribed by the commanding General of the military district. Members of the General Assembly, members of Congress and all State and county officers are to be elected at the same time the constitution is submitted. Said election to be conducted under the same regulation and by the same persons as the election on the constitution; the election returns are to be made to the President of the convention, who shall give certificates to the persons elected. The State and county officers are to assume their offices as soon as the State is admitted into the Union, and hold them for legal terms commencing from the date of the first general election after the admission of the State. The General Assembly elected under this ordinance is to assemble in Montgomery on the 18th of March, 1868. The vote on the passage of the ordinance was yeas 66, nays 13.

By this ordinance the election is under the complete control of the military. The Convention will request the commander of this Military District to enforce its provisions.

The article on franchise has been amended so that all persons are disfranchised who are disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution known as the 14th article, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the convention under the reconstruction act of Congress, except such persons as aid in reconstruction proposed by Congress, and accept the political equality of all men before the law; provided that the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities ensured under this clause.

Mr. Greeley recently wrote to Senator Wilson to exert his influence to restrain the Alabama Convention from adopting extreme measures. Mr. Wilson writes General Swayne that the policy pursued by the Convention in legislating for divorces, and in other ways transcending their authority, and the ultra speeches of Mr. Bingham and men of that class, is doing great injury to reconstruction, and bringing odium on the Republican party.

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—The Convention has been engaged all day in considering the Constitution. The final vote on its adoption was taken late this evening, and resulted yeas 67, nays 10; absent and not voting 23. Mr. Semple, of Montgomery, presented a protest signed by fifteen members, some of whom are absentees. The protest was ordered to be spread on the journal, but the names of the absentees who signed it were stricken off; two other members gave notice that they would present a protest to-morrow. One had been presented previously by a sick member, which makes seventeen members who protest against the Constitution. The Convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS.

Swindlers Arrested---Seats in Congress to be Contested---Seizure of Whisky.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—About the middle of November a man named Adam Burnett, representing himself as a Montana miner, deposited with a broker in New York a bag purporting to contain $25,000 in gold bars. Burnett subsequently purchased $5,000 worth of jewelry on credit, the fact of his having this gold on deposit being vouched for by the broker. Getting possession of the jewelry, Burnett immediately disappeared, leaving the bag behind, which, on being opened, was found to contain nothing but lead. Burnett was arrested here to-day, and a large part of the jewelry and nearly a thousand dollars in money recovered. He will start for New York to-morrow in custody of officer Cook, of the St. Louis police.

Thos. P. Annan, chief clerk of Martin Carey, United States Revenue Collector of Vicksburg, was arrested here to-day on a charge of decamping from Vicksburg with a large amount of money embezzled from the Collector's office. He had nearly $5,000 on his person. His wife is connected with one of the most respectable families of St. Louis.

A man named H. D. Squires was arrested in Cairo to-day, charged with stealing five or six boxes of clothing from Philo Tilden, of this city, a few days ago.

Hon. John Hogan and Col. Switzler left for Washington to-day, where the former will contest the seat of Gen. Pile, representing the First Congressional District of this State, and the latter that of Mr. Anderson, from the Ninth District.

Another small lot of whisky was seized here to-day by the revenue officers. The extensive distillery of Henry T. Sperry, at Pekin, Illinois, has also been seized by the Government officers.

LOUISIANA.

The State Convention---Order from Gen. Hancock.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday resolved that the per diem and compensation allowed members be reduced one-half after the thirtieth day from assembling. Subsequently the ayes and nays were called for and the resolution rejected, 47 to 37.

A resolution to levy a tax of fifty cents per gallon on all spirits, alcoholic and distilled liquors sold in the State during the year 1868, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was offered and laid over, requesting Hon. Thos. W. Conway to deliver an address in this hall on the condition of the country.

To-day a resolution was referred to the Committee on Draft of the Constitution, that no legislative body hereafter in general assembly shall have power to amend or annul any article of this Constitution, nor shall they have the right to call another convention in the State of Louisiana before a period of seventy days from the date of the adoption of said Constitution.

General Hancock has issued an order revoking paragraph 2, special orders No. 125, and trial by jury will henceforth be regulated and controlled by the constitution and civil laws, without regard to any military order heretofore issued from these headquarters. The paragraph revoked provides for the immediate revision of the jury lists, to exclude all citizens not registered voters under the reconstruction acts.

HAVANA.

Earthquake at Santa Cruz---U. S. Steamer Desota Broken to Pieces---The Monongahela Washed Ashore.

HAVANA, December 4.—On the 18th ult. a severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Santa Cruz. A shock was also felt out at sea, and the waters rising to a great height and becoming very angry and tempertuous. The United States war steamer Desota was dashed ashore and broken to pieces. The crew, however, were all saved. The United States war steamer Monongahela was also washed ashore the same day at Contratown, but the extent of her injuries is not stated. Admiral Palmer, of the United States North Atlantic Squadron, and the Governor of St. Thomas, at last accounts were in consultation there.

SANTIAGO, December 3, Midnight.—The Governor of St. Thomas had returned from Europe to deliver that island to the United States. According to the stipulations the amount to be paid by the United States is $7,500,000. The Monongahela is a total loss.

HAVANA, December 4.—The Austrian frigate Novara left to-day with the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian on board, steaming slowly and solemnly out of the harbor.

GEORGIA.

Meeting of Conservative State Convention.

MACON, GA., December 5.—The Conservative Convention met this morning, one of the largest bodies ever assembled in the State. Every section and nearly all the counties were represented. Hon. B. H. Hill was elected President by acclamation. His speech was able, eloquent, conservative, and loudly applauded. The following Vice Presidents were elected: W. T. Thompson, Mr. Warren, W. F. Wright, Ira E. Dupree, Judge A. A. Wright, A. Graham, and General A. R. Wright. A Committee of fifteen was appointed to prepare business, and the Convention adjourned to 3 P. M.

MACON, December 5.—The Conservative Convention passed most of the afternoon in listening to speeches from Judge Wright and General Wright. The Business Committee at a late hour made a report, which was discussed until ten to-night, when it was recommitted, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Jacoby, the telegraph operator at Millersburg, was attacked in a saloon Tuesday night by a Mr. Moyer, and stabbed in the breast two or three times with a knife. His injuries will probably result fatally.

The Potts Brothers have just completed their new Rolling Mill in the Borough of Pottstown. The new structure, is 100 feet in width, 150 feet in length, 22 feet to the square, and 60 feet from the ground to the peak of the roof. It covers 15,000 square feet of ground.

T. McCusker has been chosen Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia fire department, in place of D. M. Lyle, deceased.

It is said that at least half a million of dollars have been invested in business of various kinds in Harrisburg, within the last eighteen months. This has been done in the enlargement of old and the starting of new enterprises.

CITY MATTERS.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAIR.

The Art Gallery---Voting---The Laurel Booth.

There was a large attendance at the Homeopathic Fair, being held at City Hall, yesterday and last evening, and the success which is attending the exhibition must be highly gratifying to the managers as well as the public. The Hall is tastefully fitted up, and all who attend express themselves highly gratified with the entertainment.

THE ART GALLERY.

The Art Gallery, which is situated at the right as you enter the hall, is one of the chief features of the exhibition, and notwithstanding the small price charged for admission is paying largely, the total receipts so far reaching over one hundred dollars.

The gallery is superintended by Major Charles Wickersham, assisted by Dr. McClelland. Messrs. McCandless and Miller also assist in explaining the works of art, many of which are novel and among the finest productions of American artists.

There are over forty pictures on the catalogue, and the statuary is especially noticeable. Among the finest paintings are "A View of Boston by Gaslight," "Things to Adore," "The Cold Lunch," "The Village Cure and the Friar," "Mustered in and Mustered Out," and "Village on the Rhine."

The statuary is very fine, and admired by all who visit the gallery. In this list is The Marble Group, Monuments of Greece, The Past and Present, and Figures in Repose.

It is however useless to attempt a description of the gallery as it must be seen to be appreciated. Several of the pictures are for sale and it is said are to be disposed of at auction after the fair.

THE VOTING.

The voting on the various articles is a source of considerable excitement, and the contests on some of the articles will doubtless be close. The vote on the dressing gown for the most popular physician at the closing of the poll last evening stood: Dr. Liscomb, 47; Dr. Burgher, 37; Dr. Hoffman, 37. Dr. McClelland received 66 votes and Dr. Willard 38 for the Afghan.

The vote for Mayor was exciting. The official count at the closing of the polls was as follows:

John W. Riddell 251
J. Blackmore 234

LAUREL BOOTH.

This booth, which is superintended by Mrs Burgher, has been very successful and is deserving of notice. The physician's gown and the afghan are being voted for at this booth.

DISPLAY OF SEWING MACHINES.

Among the articles contributed to the fair and which attract universal attention is a superior and beautiful sewing machine manufactured by Wilcox & Gibbs, and presented by their sole agents, Carson Brothers, No 49 St. Clair street. The donation is very highly and properly appreciated and quite a little contest has sprung up between its admirers to possess it. *Apropos*, we notice that the gifted Fanny Fern in a letter to one of the New York papers says, respecting the Wilcox & Gibbs machine, "The 'busy hum of labor' is a poetical idea enough, but unfortunately some of us are born with *nerves*, and I confess that the monotonous whir, WHIR, WHIR *of a sewing machine in the house* has sometimes sent me out of it. I have often wondered if this could not be remedied, without impairing its usefulness. This I find you have succeeded in doing.

I have lately been making trial of one of the 'SILENT SEWING MACHINES'—the *name* attracted me—'*Silent!*' I find that one can easily listen to reading while operating it. This seems to me a great gain on all that have preceded. Then I find another advantage. This machine is worked with much less outlay of strength to the operator that any other. Many delicate women I know have been obliged to desist altogether, from the use of Sewing Machines on account of the exhaustion produced by it. I think such could with ease manage this. It is much less complicated than any other, and consequently more easily understood, and less liable to derangement; recommendations which are great objects to residents out of the city, who cannot easily call in assistance when needed. It is also very light, and perfectly easy of transportation from one part of the room or the house to another.

My dressmaker, who has had ten years' experience in sewing machines, gives this her unqualified preference. I myself have owned one of another make, for eight years, which, in my judgment, does not approach this for utility. For all the reasons above stated, I give my hearty preference to the 'WILCOX & GIBBS SILENT SEWING MACHINES.'"

Ristori at the Academy.

The sale of seats for the brief season of the truly great actress, Ristori, will commence at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street, to-morrow morning. Madame Ristori's first performance will be that of Medea, on Wednesday evening next, supported by the principal members of a very strong Company, which numbers among its members Signor Bozzo, one of the ablest dramatic artistes on the Italian stage. Ristori's impersonation of Medea takes rank with that of Elizabeth, in which she is conceded to be without a peer, and as she has not appeared in the first named character in this city, there is a great desire to see her therein. On Thursday evening Ristori will appear as Elizabeth, and to give brilliancy to her able impersonation of the character, and to be true to history, will wear her regal robes flashing with diamonds. On Friday evening Giacometti's new and elaborate work, Marie Antoinette, will be performed. The costumes and properties of this latter play are of the most extensive and costly character, and are all historically correct. The *dramatis personæ* of this play comprises some of the most celebrated characters in the French revolution, among whom were General Lafayette, Louis XVI., de Mirabeau, de Beaumarchais, Duke de Brissac, etc. Madame Ristori's costumes in "Marie Antoinette" are historically true, and embrace seven toilets, the first four of which are gorgeous and expensive, equalling in splendor those worn in Elizabeth. It will be observed that the prices of admission to the Academy during Ristori's performances have been so arranged that all may be enabled to attend who desire to do so.

Arrested for Attempting to Sell a Check.

Officers Silvius, Gorden and Wilson yesterday afternoon brought a man, who gives his name as John Carey, to the lock-up, arrested by them on a charge of attempting to sell a check purporting to be on the Bull's Head Bank, New York, for five thousand one hundred and seventy six dollars and thirty-one cents, payable to F. A. Parcell or order, dated New York, December 3d, 1867, and signed Simon Ulery. The prisoner states that he found the pocket book with the check and other papers in it between Penn Station and Greensburg, lying on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, while he and a German whom he does not know were traveling on the track of the railroad, the German going to Harrisburg and the prisoner to Altoona in search of work. He says there was no money in the pocket book when he found it. He states that he boards with his brother, at 130 Mulberry Alley, Fifth ward.

It is alleged that the defendant offered to sell the check to a Jew on St. Clair street, who offered him twenty five dollars for it. A man named F. A. Parcell who says he was a drover on his way from the East to his home in Ohio, notified the police officers at the Union Depot on Wednesday, that he had lost his pocket-book containing a check answering the description given above, and from forty to seventy dollars in money.

The Mendelssohn's Concerts.

The second concert by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, at the Academy of Music last evening, was attended by a large and brilliant audience, and as on the previous night, the performances were rapturously applauded. The flute solo of Mr. Heindl was the gem of the evening, and he surprised his audience with the power, flexibility and rapidity of his execution. Mr. Schultze, to whom belongs the credit of arranging the music of the Club, is an excellent violinist, as is also Mr. Meisel. Miss Ryan is certainly a very pleasing balladist, and was twice encored last evening. In fact, each member of the club is a thorough musician, their aim being to individually and collectively excel in their profession. They are now about closing one of the most successful concert tours ever undertaken by them, their engagements in Boston precluding its prolongation.

This evening, the club will positively give their last concert, and present for the occasion a splendid programme, as will be seen by announcement on the second page of the COMMERCIAL. Tickets may be procured at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, and seats may be secured without charge.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a colored man, named Alfred Nolen, fell from the roof of Mr. J. Saint's planing mill, in the borough of Sharpsburg, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death. The deceased was in the employ of Mr. J. B. Williams, and was engaged by him in applying a patent roofing to buildings. Yesterday morning he accompanied a party of workmen to Sharpsburg, and they commenced work on Mr Saint's mill, a new three story building. Deceased went upon the roof, and while near the cone, slipped on the snow which had fallen during the night. He made an attempt to save himself, but was unable to do so, and fell to the ground, dislocating his neck. He was carried to the railroad station, and afterwards brought to Allegheny. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon at the Federal street Depot of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and the jury after examining several witnesses returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased, who was about thirty years of age, was married, and resided at Courtneysville, in Ohio township.

The Late Explosion --The Relief Fund

Mr. Wm. M. Clancy, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion, reports the following additional contributions:

Jno. Irwin, Jr.	$50 00	Schools	11 00
Union Church, Rev. Cocks	32 00	Emp. Atlas Works	48 00
Ger. Pres. Church, Manchester	9 43	D. C. Holmes	5 00
U. Ancient Order of Druids	25 00	J. A. Evans & Co., and employees	66 00
Lawrenceville Pres. Church	44 87	1st Ger. Lutheran Church, Birmingham	35 00
H. D. Totten	2 00	Citizens Kelly's Station	$12 45
Pittsb'h Nut Coal Co., 500 bush coal		Express	25—12 20
LatterDay Saints, by J. Parsons	7 50	Arsenal Lodge No. 291, I. O. G. Templars, by Dr. J. J. Covert	30 00
Annie McClelland, 5th Ward Public			
Total			$316 20
Amount previously reported			13,177 87
Total			$13,[illegible] 07

Death of Mr. Allen C. Day.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, announcing the fact that Allen C. Day, son of William Day, Esq., of Birmingham, died suddenly at Columbus, Ohio, while on his way from Kansas to this city. Mr. Day served as Quartermaster of the 102d Pennsylvania Regiment (old 13th), from August 6th, 1861, until December 8, 1862, when he was forced to resign on account of sickness contracted in the service. Upon his return to civil life he visited Oil City, and became connected with a bank at that place. He afterwards married and migrated to the west, where he has been residing for some time past. Mr. Day was a generous and genial friend, and his acquaintances and former companions in arms will regret to learn of his death. His friends have telegraphed for his body, and upon its arrival due notice will be given of the funeral.

USES OF THE VOICE.—Mr. J. W. Haverner, who is well-known here as a distinguished teacher of elocution, has arrived in the city, and is stopping at the Monongahela House. Mr. T. comes here to instruct a class composed of clergymen and theological students, in his highly approved system of elocution, and proposes to form other classes.

Public Amusements.

BENEFIT OF LADY DON.—This evening, the accomplished lyric artiste, Lady Don, presents her claims as a beneficiary, and if she is greeted by such an audience as her talents deserve, there will not be standing room. The programme for this evening comprises the play entitled "Woman's Rights," and the burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," with an interlude of "Scotch Ballads." Such an attractive programme should of itself crowd the house this evening, but when is added the fact that the occasion is for the benefit of an accomplished lady actress standing room should be at a premium.

The usual matinee will be given to-morrow evening, when an attractive play will be presented.

MASONIC HALL.—The popular illusionists, Prof. and Madame Macallister, still continue to present each evening a choice selection of their wonderful feats to crowded and delighted audiences. Mr. Harry Myers drew a splendid silver hunting case watch and chain last evening, and Mr. David Brannan, residing on Sixth street, a massive silver ice pitcher. The principal present this evening will be a complete silver tea set in addition to ninety-nine other valuable presents. To-morrow a gift matinee will be given, when every child will receive a handsome present.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

Interesting Discussions.

SECOND DAY.

The convention re-assembled at three o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Chairman, Dr. Howard, after which a hymn was sung.

The Chairman announced the subjects for discussion, as follows: "City Missions," "Preaching the Gospel to the Poor," "Sabbath Schools," "Street Preaching," &c., &c.

Dr. McKinney opened the discussion, and urged the importance of using every means to reach the low, the degraded, the ignorant, who do not know the value of life, and could not appreciate the inestimable value of their immortal souls. Christians should leave their comfortable churches, and pleasant homes, and carry the bread of life to the hungering poor who are perishing on all sides of them.

Rev. Mr. Hughes took up the subject of Sabbath Schools. He feared that in many of the schools there was a failure to bring Christ and his gospel properly before the children. The old practice of indoctrinating the pupils—teaching them the doctrines of the church, as contained in the catechism—had almost been abandoned. The committing to memory of portions of Scripture was also falling into disuse, and he feared the result was pernicious. The Bible was almost ignored, or at least not used as it should be in the Sabbath Schools. Most of the books were doubtless good, but there were many without either morality or sentiment—merely talk, and "baby talk" at that. The children needed books, and must have something to read; but the doctrines of the church ought to be taught them, and the lessons of the Bible should not be neglected. He feared that the tendency of the present management of the Sabbath Schools was downward, but he was not prepared to offer a remedy. He merely threw out these suggestions, with a view to awakening interest on the subject.

Rev. E. E. Swift followed. He spoke on the subject of preaching the gospel. He could not say anything with regard to "street preaching," as he had never attempted preaching in that way—perhaps he ought to be ashamed to say so. He also referred to the methods of reaching the poor, gathering the outcast children into the Sabbath Schools, etc. He favored the building of churches sufficient to accommodate the wants of the poor, through the agency of church extension, and the other means of the denomination.

Rev. Dr. Platt thought that the pastor should not take the time which should be spent with his own parishioners, in laboring elsewhere. He should be faithful to his flock, and the work more immediately committed to his charge. He had very little faith in separate churches for the poor, as the plan had been tried in New York and other large cities without much success. The membership of the church ought to become missionary workers, go out into their respective neighborhoods, search out the poor and godless, take them by the hand, and bring them into the church. By this means the churches now built would soon be filled up and new churches would be erected. The poor now kept away from the churches, because they regarded themselves as unfit or unwelcome to enter; but this prejudice would be overcome by the members extending the hand of love, charity and welcome, to their unfortunate and less favored neighbors.

The Convention was then led in prayer by the speaker, after which a hymn was sung.

Mr. Bittinger asked why it was that more people did not attend church; did not attend prayer meeting; did not feel disposed to go to church or listen to preaching. He argued that there was too much formality and technicality in preaching; too much style and fashion in the membership, and total want of sociability and sympathy.

Mr McClintock, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, mentioned the services held at the old theater recently, as an evidence of what could be done in the way of reaching the masses. The theater was crowded, good order preserved, and strict attention paid to the services. The prayer meetings held at the engine houses, by permission of the firemen, were also cited as a means of reaching a large number of non-churchgoers.

Dr. McKinney argued that, for permanent advantage, all such efforts must tend to bring the parties into the church, or regular church connection. To permanently reclaim men, they must be brought into the church of Christ.

Dr. Lowry favored all efforts which tend to bring the masses into the church, but he was opposed to outside efforts—or efforts conducted without regard to church organizations.

Mr. Bakewell favored street preaching, by the ordained ministry, believing that many souls could be brought into the church in this way—preaching to the masses, as Christ and his apostles had done.

Rev. A. C. McClelland remarked that some poor people *did* get into the churches, but he feared that they were oftentimes driven away. He cited the case of a poor German widow, who had attended his church, but who left because not a single member of the congregation ever spoke to her, while many of them stared at her so that she came to the conclusion she was not wanted there. She finally joined the Baptist church, just because she met a woman who took her kindly by the hand, and, to use her own words, was "so much like a sister." He cited this instance to show how important it was to extend a cordial welcome to all strangers, and throw off that pride and formality which was so repulsive to those coming into the church for the first time. He also gave his experience in open air preaching in the Fifth ward market house. He could always get a good audience, but the great difficulty was to preserve order among the children. He was not opposed to street preaching, but it was exhausting work to speak so as to be heard above the noise and confusion created by the score of children who collected about him.

Dr. Elliott related an incident, tending to illustrate the importance of looking after strangers, and extending to them Christian hospitality an welcome.

Dr. Howard stated that in his church they had committees to attend to the reception of strangers, and see that they are furnished with seats—to welcome them to the church and make them feel at home. Much could be accomplished in this way, and thousands could be added to the church by systematic effort on behalf of the officers and members.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention was led in prayer by Dr. Elliott. After singing a hymn the assemblage was dismissed with the benediction.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at seven o'clock in the evening, Rev. Dr. Howard in the chair.

Rev. J. Kerr made a fervent prayer, asking that all might be influenced by the Holy Spirit in performing their duties and go forward feeling that no sacrifice was too great to be made in the cause of the Heavenly Master.

The congregation then united in singing the first two verses of the 56th hymn, commencing:

"Ascend thy throne Almighty King,
And spread Thy glories all abroad."

Rev. Mr. Allison then made a prayer, asking that all might be led to the mercy seat and forsake their sins.

The closing verse of the 56th hymn was then sung.

The chairman then read the subjects which had been selected for consideration.

The first subject was domestic missions. Rev. Mr Logan opened the discussion. He loved to think of the work of the church as a unit; the whole work of the church was in the conversion of souls. The whole world was the field, and there was no greater work than this which was presented. The church had divided the work into two parts, domestic and foreign missions. The first work was to properly fit men for the work of teaching the word of God. These men should be properly fitted by education and assisted in the great work; men were generally converted in the House of God, and this should be provided. Then there was the situation and conversion which came from the literature of the country, with all the diversity of means. It was a unit in carrying forward the great work of Christianity. The Board of Missions of the Church had an important work, and the field was large. The center of population had traveled westward about twenty-five miles per year. The terrain of the country was about one thousand miles, with this traveling westward at this rate there were twenty-five thousand square miles filled up. The country was being rapidly filled up with this great emigration, and the increased necessity would have to be met with increased effort.

Rev. Mr. Coe, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, said that it had been remarked to characterize the masses, churches were necessary. It was a matter of thankfulness that the Presbyterian Church was the first to commence the work of building; and the work became so great that the Board of Church Extension was organized, and in the past twenty-three years $330,000 had been raised and disbursed and accommodations for over 300,000 people had been provided and a large amount of money had been invested in church property. Sometimes we were discouraged because more had not been accomplished, yet silently and steadily the power was being put forth.

The manner in which the money furnished the Board was expended was spoken of, and the manner in which it proceeded at its sessions described. It was the aim of the Board to aid only where it was necessary, and to do as much as possible under the circumstances which were presented. Our civilization was, as it were, a transferred civilization, and growth was rapid. The Church must adapt itself to this.

The work of a missionary was ever varying. He preached one day in a Court House and another in a School House. The man would find that it was necessary to have a church where he could centralize the power of Christianity. It was the duty of all to assist these men and enable them to perform the work in which they were engaged. Since the first of April last, one hundred and twenty churches had applied for aid, and about $35,000 had been paid into the Treasury. These churches had asked for $38,000 and a greater effort was necessary. With a limited amount of labor on the part of each member of the church great results could be achieved.

Rev. Mr. Critchlow thought the domestic mission work was a work of great importance, and if we valued the Gospel as we should, the large Churches would do more than they did to advance the domestic missions. It was necessary for all to work earnestly if they would achieve great results. Another thing was that there was a large missionary work to be done in all our large cities; there were many in our large towns who were not taught the gospel, and they should be provided for. Pittsburgh was in a very different condition from what it was forty years ago. The speaker at that time came to this city and visited the churches of the city, and had any of them spoken to him kindly it would have made his heart leap for joy. The church should take care of the young men who came from the country. A great work could be done by taking them by the hand and showing them where they could obtain seats in the sanctuary. This domestic missionary work must perform this work and save the young men who were to sustain or oppose the church.

Mr. McKnight was called upon by the Chairman, and made a brief and interesting speech stating that in his opinion the great question was whether the Presbyterian Church was doing its duty in the matter of domestic mission. Greater effort should be made, and people should endeavor to give more than they had previously given, and work more earnestly than they had ever done before.

Rev. Dr. Edwards said he would add a few remarks to what had been made. He said the building of the church walls were, he feared, to a great extent, being built as Jericho was, at the expense of the blood of her sons. Men who were getting small salaries too frequently gave the largest sums for the benefit of the church. He did not believe in class churches or fashion churches. A young lady when asked to go to Trinity Church had said, "no, I am dressed to go to Grace Church." This was not the right kind of a spirit.

Mr. Seovell read a paper from the West, showing the condition of affairs on the border. He stated that the paper was the result of the observations of one who had excellent opportunities for judging. It was as follows:

CONDITION OF THINGS ON THE BORDER.

Few of the people of the older States are aware how rapidly the tide of population is rolling onward over the vast and attractive region beyond the Missouri, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Kansas is nearly as large as Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and has far more arable land than both these States. One of the great Pacific railroads runs through the midst of it from east to west a distance of 420 miles, and is already completed about 350 miles west of the Missouri. Three other railroads—one running from Leavenworth to Lawrence, all of which is completed; one from Atcheson westward, through a fine country, is completed for a distance of fifty or seventy miles; and one beginning at Lawrence, to run southward to Galveston, is rapidly progressing.

Nebraska, although less attractive than Kansas, is filling up with great rapidity. Another of the Great Pacific Railroads passes through it, up the Valley of the Platte, and is already completed to Cheyenne City, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of five hundred and seventeen miles.

These great and rapidly progressing thoroughfares are drawing after them volumes of population unexampled among the migrations of civilized people. More especially is this so in Kansas, which is perhaps the most fertile, beautiful and attractive portion of our country. The locomotive is the pioneer, not the woodman with his axe. No forests have to be cleared away by slow and patient toil, a task sufficient to wear out one generation—but the fat virgin soil lies ready at once for the plough and the most advanced implements and appliances of agriculture. Of course the full unequipped forces of a high civilization roll on at once.

Daily newspapers are printed and published, the long, loud yell of the locomotive engine, the soft notes of the piano, and the sound of the church-going bell are all heard, when, three years ago, men pursued herds of buffaloes and stealthily tracked the timid antelope. Nearly all the comforts and many of the elegancies of life are found even to the extreme border. But where the border is one year may be a hundred miles in the rear of it the following year. In November, 1866, I was at the then border in Kansas. In the following June I had to travel eighty miles further to find it, and in November, 1867, it was eighty miles further still.

What is the moving cause of this unprecedented migration? Men are trying to better their worldly condition—to find good homes for themselves and their families. "One goes to his farm, another to his merchandise." Some are sober and moderate in their desires and aims; others are in haste to be rich, and often fall into temptations and snares. Others are but reckless adventurers who throw themselves into the advancing tide, to sink or swim, as it may happen. But all, the best and the worst, the honest and industrious, as well as the knavish and the idle, are alike seeking material interests.

To be thrown alone into the midst of such chaotic elements is a sore trial to the moral and religious integrity of the best; and while I was out there I saw much to sadden as well as much to cheer. To be one of seven or eight to listen to a good sermon on the Sabbath, and the only one delivered in a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, was sad. But to find in another town of about equal population four church edifices and as many organized congregations, all dwelling together in unity, was cheering and encouraging. Of these two places I shall only say, that the population of one came together impelled only by worldly motives for the most part proper and laudable; and that the nucleus of the other was a small colony of Christian people, who went out resolved that, let others do as they would, and let the world go as it might, they would serve the Lord. Their experience has verified the declaration that "Godliness is profitable in all things, having the promise of the life that now is, as well as that which is to come." They are as intelligent, orderly, prosperous and harmonious a community as can be found anywhere, have a very pretty town and beautiful agricultural surroundings, and have attracted many other excellent people to them.

It is hard enough to throw heterogeneous masses of people together in that rapidly gathering population. Evil, always bold and audacious, often gains the mastery among people, who, if they knew and could confide in one another, might have successfully counterveiled it. This result can best be avoided by a resort to what may be termed the colonial system of emigration and settlement, whether that settlement be a number of contiguous or neighboring farms, or a town, or both, which is probably better. Let them go out upon the principle of Christ's command, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," and thus prove him as to the promise annexed, that all other needful things shall be added. In this way very many of the little scattered settlements already formed can be supplied with Gospel privileges, and many a solitary Christian household be made glad.

While out in that country I was strongly impressed with the belief that it is a great mistake to send out into the midst of such a rushing, seething, unsystemized population young men however pious they may be, and however zealous and faithful in the master's work—who know nothing practically about the world except what they may have seen in their quiet homes and in their seminaries of learning—to send them, alone, uncheered and unsupported by contiguous sympathy, to operate upon such strong adverse elements. I saw the labor and sorrow, and discouragement, and lack of success of some of them—good men, but not the men for that place and that work. Let veterans be sent out there. If they have families somewhat grown up, so much the better. Root them firmly in the soil, by enabling each of them to possess himself in his own right of a good farm, even if it be but eighty acres. It costs but a trifle, but to him it will be a sure and settled home, and in some measure a support. That is the way nearly every man among the pioneer Presbyterian ministers in Western Pennsylvania did. But, what is better than all, such a settlement will give him a weight of character and an influence which a mere missionary can never acquire. And then, let each be accompanied by a few Christian families in whom he can confide. This may not amount to what might be called a colony, but the principle is the same, and it would be sufficient to form a nucleus around which, in that floating and fast-gathering population, a minister, if he has any natural aptitude for his work, any of the right spirit of his holy calling, could soon form a congregation and thus create a center of Christian influence which would be felt far around.

There is more energy of character out there than there is here. Men of strong and active mind are generally found in the front. Some of them are bad, but not all. They are, for the most part, bold, frank and generous. Many are exceedingly well informed. Among such people a frank, manly, fearless minister of the Gospel would be highly esteemed, and might hope to exert a happy and saving influence. But if, on the other hand, he is poor, unsettled and timid, they may regard him with kindness, perchance with pity; but his influence for good must necessarily be extremely feeble and limited.

Rev. Mr. Eells made the closing prayer, and the meeting adjourned with Benediction.

The Female College Concert To-night.

Our readers will bear in mind that the concert under the direction of Professor Gustave Blessner will take place this evening, in the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The programme, in addition to the gems of the first concert, will embrace a number of choice original and selected pieces, and under Professor Blessner's skillful direction they will be admirably rendered. Miss Cora Brown, Miss Ernest and Mrs. Blessner, and the most skillful members of the music class, will participate in the concert, and we can assure all who contemplate going that the entertainment will be one of the most agreeable they have ever attended. Tickets may be procured at Mellor's, 81 Wood street, and Kleber & Bros., 122 Wood street.

The Hungarian Dwarfs.

Expectation is on tip-toe to hear and see the three Hungarian dwarfs, who make their *debut* this evening at the Old Theater, on Fifth street. The Eastern press is quite enthusiastic over their fine acting and interesting and graceful appearance; and they particularly touch upon the highly amusing contrast in the size and stature of these Lilliputs with that of their fellow actors of average humanity. Don't fail to secure your seats at Kleber's, if you would enjoy one of the most novel and artistic treats imaginable.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE SMITHFIELD.—ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.

(SECOND SERIES.)

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS,

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 10—THE DRESS.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE LAMP.
3. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE HOUSE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 8—THE MIRROR.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 15—THE MAGNET.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and welcome to all. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A few Boarders can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board, at 150 Third street.

WANTED—TO DENTISTS—Situation wanted by a young man to work journey work. Address Dentist, Box 29, Beaver C. H., Penna.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a good Cutter from Philadelphia, a Situation as cutter for a Merchant Tailor; would have no objection to go to Ohio or any part of Pennsylvania. Inquire of KANE & DUFFEY, No. 14 St. Clair street.

WANTED—SITUATION—A competent Engineer of twenty-four years' experience, wishes a situation. Best reference given. Address J. B. L., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Governess, by a young lady. Would be willing to go to the country or out West if necessary. References exchanged. Address "W," Pittsburgh Female College.

WANTED—ENGINE—An Engine, Pipe and Pump of the class used for Oil Wells. Engine to be not less than 12, nor more than 18 horse power; about 300 feet pipe of three inch caliber will be wanted. Address Box 2,094, Philadelphia Postoffice.

WANTED—GIRL—For Kitchen work, a short distance in the country. Inquire at the Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED--CANVASSERS—"THE BOYS IN BLUE" FOR THE HOLIDAYS. An active Agent wanted in every township for the above work. For particulars apply to or address, &c., A. GILBESON & CO., 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent, a House of seven or eight rooms, in Second ward, Allegheny. Would take possession January or February 1st. Address Box O, this office.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—HORSES—Came to the premises of the subscriber, the Woodville House, on Washington Pike, in South Fayette township, on November 29th, one Sorrel Mare, white face and white feet. Also, one Brown Horse, one of the hind feet white. The owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. GEO. McCUNE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 211 Liberty street. Possession given immediately.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 191 Liberty street. Possession can be given immediately.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 83 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co.'s Carpet Store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Nicolson pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the 1st proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—SHORT HORN BULL—Four years old, weighs 1,800 pounds and perfectly kind; can be seen at the stable of WM. FLEMING, corner Franklin and Congress street.

FOR SALE—STORE—$1,700 will buy one of the best Retail Boot and Shoe Stores in the city; splendidly situated and doing a good trade. Object for selling, leaving the city. For further particulars apply to the proprietor at the Store, 480 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES—In McClure township. Owing to the severity of the storm, the Auction sale of Building Lots on Saturday, in the vicinity of Messrs. Bennett, Schoomaker, Bakewell, Liggett, Dilworth, and others, was postponed. They will be offered at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at the office of JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 104 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—Three very desirable Building Lots, situate with a front of 20 feet each on Bank Lane, near the Hand street bridge, Allegheny, and extending north to Isabella street, now occupied by C. C. Boyle as a lumber yard. Those wishing to purchase will please apply immediately to JOHN STERRITT, Real Estate Agent, No. 70 Diamond, Allegheny.

HERBST ORDINARY,

Engagements will be made with

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

FOR

DAY BOARD.

Meals served Daily from 7 A. M. to 12 at night.

Sundays from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

A HAVANA cable dispatch says that the people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. So all that remains to be done is to pay over the cash. What next?

THE health of THADDEUS STEVENS continues so precarious that he takes but little part in public business. His interest, however, is unabated, and were his physical strength equal to his will, his voice would have been heard before this. His feebleness is so great that he is carried to and from the Capitol, and remains in his seat only a portion of the session.

THE Virginia Constitutional Convention has commenced business with favorable indications. Judge UNDERWOOD seems to have had a revelation, for the tone of his speech, so changed from rampant radicalism to moderation—not to say conservatism—could have been produced by nothing else. The change is attributed to the interview between him and Judge CHASE.

THERE would seem to be some reason for the rumor that General BUTLER will, in the end, take a stand against impeachment, on the ground that the testimony is insufficient. It has been observed that the General, since the commencement of the session, although at one time at the head of the project, has made no sign. This silence—though it is not the sole foundation of the rumor—is supposed to foreshadow opposition to the majority report, on the ground that, as a lawyer, he cannot perceive in the testimony enough to make out a case.

THURLOW WEED is lecturing ANDREW JOHNSON for manifesting so much temper in his message. The old politician tells the President pretty plainly that he has more than once made a fool of himself, and that if he is impeached for it he will have nobody to blame but himself. Mr. WEED evidently fears that impeachment will be revived by JOHNSON'S threat that were it to be attempted "the Executive would maintain his rights regardless of consequences." Mr. W. thinks this is about the only "error" in what is otherwise "a great message." Mr. RAYMOND, on the contrary, thinks it is a reprehensible performance.

THE report of Gen. GRANT as Secretary of War *ad interim* is an able document, and shows him to be as completely the master of the position as at the head of a regiment. No one would take the General for a novice in the war office—for certainly he is none, in comprehending and discharging the duties of the high office. Though holding it temporarily, he has not only mastered all its details, but instituted important reforms, and established a thorough system of economy and retrenchment. These things are not lost sight of by the people, who have had their confidence increased in Gen. GRANT'S capacity and devotion to the public welfare.

NOW THAT the business of impeachment is in such a shape as to be disposed of by a single vote, it is to be hoped that Congress will proceed at once to the business of the country. The differences with the President need not trammel its action, since it has a clear working majority to pass anything that may be necessary over the veto. Let close attention be given to all its bills and enactments, to see that they express clearly and exactly its meaning, so that no construction can be put upon them by which the purposes of Congress may be defeated, and A. J.'s opposition can do but little damage. The destiny of the nation, its highest interests and material prosperity are with the Congress, and it is confidently believed that the present members will prove themselves equal to their great responsibilities and the necessities of the Union at large. It is of the utmost importance to begin promptly, to "take time by the forelock," so as to properly mature and duly weigh every enactment, and yet not to drive everything to the close of the session. Speedy legislation is needed on matters of finance and revenue, but not hurried, confused and inconsiderate action.

THE examination and testimony of Representative ASHLEY are of the curious and refreshing kind. It will bear reading and meditating upon. His lyric is admirable and worthy of all imitation. His plan of reaching conclusions is certainly of a kind which ought to have a place in the next "*horum organum*." He first believes that three Presidents were poisoned to get the Vice President into the Presidential chair; and from this standpoint he comes "to a conclusion to which impartial men holding different views could not come." Sage Mr. ASHLEY. It is delightful also to contemplate a member of Congress anxious to secure the pardon of a man who is not satisfied without "alias"—(for example "DUNHAM *alias* CONOVER") "then as now in prison for perjury before this committee" for the sake of information which he promised to give. Strange that an M. C. would be found tampering with such creatures as these after imprisonment for a crime which if really proven against him, totally disqualifies for giving testimony at all, and renders their presence damaging to any case. It is fortunate that the thought of "working up" such a case as that of this owner of an "alias" has occurred only as a rare exception in the Republican ranks, and then is met with no favor. It is to be hoped that this prisoner for perjury and another who is reported under arrest for a like crime will cease to appear in affairs of this kind, and be suffered to sink out of the sight of the public into merited contempt.

THE verdict of the Republican press and intelligent men not blinded by passion, is that the last message of the President, so far as it is calculated to keep alive the old and create new animosities, is the very worst of his performances. In discussing reconstruction it is neither candid nor truthful—more especially is this the case in speaking of negro suffrage in the South. He ignores entirely the facts which led to universal suffrage there. Nobody would ever suspect that the question was, constitutions loyal to the Government with negro suffrage, or the contrary without it. Suffrage was given to the negro just as the musket was, to keep rebellion under; and because the plan has worked is the reason Mr. JOHNSON denounces it. A bad spirit pervades the message throughout,—one that, more than anything else, menaces the future. Mr. JOHNSON has been impelled to this course by the October and November elections. The moment, therefore, is a fitting one to suggest to the class of Republicans who stood aloof indifferent to the result of these elections, because, as they said, they were willing to see the Republicans taught a lesson—and who, if they did not rejoice, did not mourn over the Democratic successes, and who now are seized with fear and trembling because of the President's course,—we say, the present moment is a fitting one to suggest to such Republicans that these things are the legitimate fruits of the indorsement they helped, either directly or indirectly, to give ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE ELECTION AT HAND

The election for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and City Attorney, as well as for Councilmen and Ward officers, takes place on *Tuesday next*, hence but four days remain in which to finish up the preliminary work. There is a large class of voters who pay very little attention to these local elections, notwithstanding they are directly and deeply interested in them. It devolves upon the more active and energetic to stir up their indifferent friends, and induce them to turn out on election day. It is only through personal effort of this kind that the full vote of the party can be polled. Ward committees should be appointed, and no exertion spared to get the vote out as early in the day as possible. Every active Republican should make it a point to take to the polls with him as many of his apathetic neighbors as he can induce to go. The aggregate vote can be largely enhanced by a very slight effort on the part of the more active workers, and the majority for our ticket correspondingly increased. Unless means of this kind are employed to rally our forces, we cannot expect such a majority as our candidates should receive. We trust, therefore, that our party friends will make diligent use of the limited time allowed them; organize efficient committees in their respective districts; see that the entire party vote is polled; and labor, not only to guard against defeat, but to secure a handsome majority.

OUR PROPOSED PURCHASE.

The islands St. Johns and St. Thomas which are recommended for purchase from Denmark, form part of the group called the Virgin Islands, in the Leeward Islands. The island St. Thomas is situated in N. Lat. 18 degrees 20 minutes; W. Long. 65 degrees. A little further East lies the island St. Johns. St. Thomas, the larger and more important of the two, is thirty-eight miles from Porto Rico—has an area of twenty-four square miles, and a population of some 13,000. The surface is elevated and rough, highest in the center. In consequence of the clearing of it of the timber which formerly covered it, long and severe droughts are of frequent occurrence. The soil is sandy and not very fertile. About 2,500 acres only are under cultivation. Its principal crops are cotton and sugar. It is open to the commerce of all nations, and is a depot of goods for the adjacent islands. It is visited by about 3,000 vessels annually. Its capital is Charlotte Amalie. Our recent information is not very flattering for stability and quietude of the proposed purchase. Like many of the West India Islands it seems to be subject to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. During the last month it is reported as being in the eruptive and shaking mood. Its neighboring island, Porto Rico, was subject to a violent earthquake, but "the convulsion at St. Thomas is reported to have been terrible. One of the volcanic craters vomited lava, and the sea rose fifty feet." It is to be hoped that Congress will ascertain before purchasing, whether this report is strictly correct—and make sure that it was not the island which *sunk* fifty feet—thus, perhaps, abridging the twenty-four square miles, and giving us less elbow room. A corps of observation might be useful also to see that the island at least shall be above water when the transfer shall be made. The congratulations of the country are due to Mr. SEWARD for this little real estate operation, even if he does pay a pretty high figure for it, as it is possible that in the hereafter, this may form the nucleus to which may be annexed the large island of Porto Rico.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

During a time of war, when individuals, election districts, and State and National Governments were all pouring out their blood and their treasure, it was useless to preach economy. The mass of the people were too much intent on watching the movements of armies to closely estimate the cost. Now, however, that peace is restored, it becomes every township, borough, ward, city and State officer to be reminded that economy is demanded in every public office. The amount of municipal, State and National indebtedness is so large that the old homely virtue of economy can alone bring things all right again. We do not specially refer to the indispensable necessity of economy in our National expenditures. These have been on so large a scale that none but a madman can doubt the necessity of retrenchment. We refer at present to thorough retrenchment in every ward, city, county and State office. We want to see all these administered on the most economical scale compatible with a reasonable compensation to the public officer.

The expenses of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments have all been doubled or trebled during the time of war. How can we get them back again to the old specie standard? The Legislative Department has, to some extent, the control over all others, and in order to preach effectually they ought to begin to practice. The Legislative expenses at Harrisburg ought to be cut down about one-half. The practice on the part of the members of the Legislature of voting largely increased salaries to themselves should at once be abandoned. The number of employees about the Legislative Halls should be largely reduced. The folly of every member of the Legislature expecting to quarter one of his constituents on the public treasury, without regard to his qualifications, must be abandoned.

This has been carried to such an extent that several of these hangers on have not been seen at Harrisburg at all until they presented themselves at the Treasury to be paid. Now, members of the Senate and House must learn to cut off every abuse of this kind. The public business should be carried on with the same strict regard to economy as each one exercises in his own private business. No more officers should be engaged than there are duties to be performed, and no useless leeches should be quartered on the Treasury because the members find them convenient to electioneer for them at home.

So, too, in reference to county, city, borough and township officers. The fees ought to be sufficient to pay for the performance of the duties by prompt and properly qualified officials. No officer elected to any public trust has the right to expect to quarter more officials in the office than are necessary to fulfill its duties. Everything of this character should be sought out and abolished. A few individuals will growl and threaten to smash the machine, but in the long run, nine-tenths of all good citizens will thank the public man who has the nerve to enforce this reform. The community will very shortly require a new standard from public men on all these subjects, and the sooner public sentiment is corrected the better for all parties.

ONE of the Fenians who was hanged at Manchester wrote to Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, to intercede in his behalf on account of his being an American citizen. Mr. Moran, the Secretary of Legation, replied as follows:

"By the direction of Mr. Adams I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter to him of the 11th inst. From information received from a reliable source, he finds that you are the same Michael O'Brien who was tried and claimed American protection at Liverpool in 1866. You then received sufficient warning from the United States Consul at that place, not to put yourself again in any danger, and Mr. Adams regrets to learn that you have failed to follow that prudent advice."

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says: "On and off a good deal of rain has fallen within the last few days. It has been pretty general, too. While, therefore, we have not heavy rains at any time, sufficient has fallen, altogether, we should think, to secure a full resumption of navigation."

There has been no such visitation here, and there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of navigation. The rain spoken of extended westward from Cincinnati.

The County Workhouse.

The act providing for the erection of a County Workhouse and Inebriates' Asylum is one of great importance to the people of Allegheny. It is now nearly a year since the act was passed, and although but little progress has been made in the way of building, all has been done that was prudent or possible to accomplish. An admirable site has been selected, plans and specifications prepared, and all the contracts will be let in time to commence operations at the first of April. The act authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $150,000, but the estimates of the architect, to the Board of Managers, foot up $400,000. The Board deemed it best, in this state of things, to order the erection of but one of the wings, with such portion of the center building as would accommodate the officers, at a cost of about $85,000. This will give ample accommodation, it is believed, for present wants, and can be maintained at a correspondingly reduced cost. When the wing is occupied, it is the intention of the Board to use as many of the inmates as possible in helping forward the improvements.

In April last, bonds were issued to the amount of $25,000, to pay for the fifty acres purchased as a location for the buildings. These bonds had ten years to run, bearing seven per cent. interest. The one mill tax assessed during the current year, for workhouse purposes, yielded a revenue of about $32,000, and the receipts from liquor licenses thus far amount to $23,000. The Treasurer thus had upon his hands a large fund, which was not needed, and the bonds above named were all cancelled. Of the balance, $20,000 are temporarily deposited on interest, and the remainder is held in reserve to meet contingent expenses. It is worthy of note that the receipts under the new liquor law exceed the estimates very considerably. It was calculated that the revenue from this source would reach $20,000 per annum, but already it has exceeded that sum, and the year does not expire until May next. The receipts for licenses for the past month have not yet been paid over, but it is safe to say that they will reach $35,000 for the year. The one mill tax will be continued next year, and bonds will be issued for such amounts as may be needed in addition to the cash which may be then on hands.

The purchase of the location was a most judicious one, as the ground has turned out much more valuable than was supposed. There are ten acres, underlying which is an eight-foot vein of brick clay. When this discovery was made, the Board could have sold the whole tract at a large advance. All the brick used in the buildings will be made on the ground, together with enough to construct a substantial brick wall around the buildings. The stone vein has not turned out so well, but enough good stone will be obtained to build the foundations. A convenient landing has been made on the Allegheny river, and a switch from the Western Pennsylvania Railroad extended through the grounds at a cost of about $2,000. These improvements will greatly facilitate building operations.

The Board has visited the leading institutions of the kind in the country, and their plans embrace all the modern improvements. The Inebriates' Asylum, as a separate feature, will not be constructed at present. This is a wise conclusion, as such an institution would involve a heavy expenditure, and accomplish but little if any good. The design was to have a separate building, where inebriates could be kept and treated at the expense of their friends; but experience elsewhere has demonstrated that such an asylum would be almost useless here, because those who have the means to support intemperate friends always prefer sending them as far away from home as possible. It must not be inferred, however, that intemperate persons will not be admitted to the Workhouse. All that class usually known as vagrants, drunkards and disorderly persons, will be admitted; and that feature of the act which allows the friends of habitual drunkards to cause their committal, on application to the proper authorities, will also be carried out. The county jail will then be used mainly for the imprisonment of those who are charged with offenses triable in the Criminal Courts. Most of those who are convicted for the lesser misdemeanors, subjecting them to a short jail sentence, will be sent to the Workhouse. The jail will then be relieved of perhaps two-thirds of its inmates, and ought to be conducted with one-half the expense. The great item of expenditure for the county prison consists in supplying the inmates with food. They have to be fed—in some instances clothed—and furnished with bedding, etc., and no return is realized. The Workhouse, by judicious management, will remedy this evil, give employment to all who are able to work, improve the moral as well as the physical condition of the inmates, and relieve the tax-payers of a portion of the burthen now imposed upon them. The Workhouse, however, should be regarded in the light of a reformatory, rather than an economical institution. It is not expected to be self-sustaining at first, if ever. But by proper regulations the inmates may be made to contribute largely to their own support. Machinery will be employed, and such work will be carried on as requires the least amount of mechanical skill—the manufacture of barrels of all kinds, by the improved machinery for that purpose, will be one of the principal employments for the men; while washing, cooking, sewing, etc., will occupy the time of the females. Idleness is a fruitful cause of crime, and our county jail is a nursery of vice and immorality. To give employment to those who crowd its cells, is the first step towards their reformation. If the institution cannot be made to sustain itself directly, it may indirectly save money to the tax-payers by relieving the county jail of its idle and vicious hordes, and lessening the expense now entailed in supporting offenders. At all events, the Workhouse better accords with the enlightened and humane spirit of the age, and our Christian civilization, than does the County Jail; and we hail the new institution as one fraught with blessings for the poor, the degraded and the unfortunate.

It is perhaps too soon to make any suggestions as to the management of the Workhouse, but we are glad to know that the managers fully appreciate the fact that very much depends upon the character of the Superintendent, and the other officers, as to how far the institution can be made pecuniarily profitable. The Superintendency should be bestowed upon a man thoroughly competent for the position, and it has been ascertained that there are very few such in the United States. The Managers—Messrs. Geo. R. White, George Albree, Wm. S. Bissell, James Kelly and H. S. Fleming—will have the choice of Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Prison Inspectors of the County, and they will be actuated by the same regard to the public interests in this as in all other matters pertaining to their trust. The Prison Inspectors have a supervisory power, create the Board of Managers by appointment, and will make all the rules and regulations required for the government of the Workhouse. The law thus throws a double guard around the institution, and the public may confidently look forward to the realization of the highest benefits which it is possible for it to confer.

THE prosperity of Chicago is mainly due to the fact that her citizens, recognizing the advantages she possesses, steadily act on the determination that she shall enjoy the full benefit of them. Such public spirit would make almost any place grow and prosper. Place another community there, and Chicago would be a different city. They believe in themselves, strike out boldly—and win. We wish we might have some of their spirit in Pittsburgh, which has as many advantages—but of another kind—as Chicago. We have more wealth, and, consolidated, a population nearly as large. Chicago permits nobody to run around her, but, stretching out a long and strong arm, clutches the commerce and trade of vast regions. Hence we hear St. Louis expressing dissatisfaction and alarm at the loss of trade it has heretofore shared. Though not a bright example in every respect, Chicago certainly is in this.

THE removal of the cotton tax will be likely to facilitate the downward tendency of domestic dry goods, which otherwise are gradually declining with the price of cotton. Cotton now is lower than it has been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion, and will be still lower.

SINCE Mr. Ashley testified that he did not doubt that some half dozen of our Presidents have been systematically poisoned, it is suggested that Bonner should secure him to contribute sensational stories for the *Ledger*.

THE London *Times* after reviewing the probable drift of political parties in America, says: The more probable course appears to be that the moderate Republicans will free themselves from the disastrous leadership under which they have suffered, and in alliance with the best men now in office and under the Presidency of some candidate of practical wisdom, such as Gen. Grant, will offer terms of reconstruction which may admit all the members of the nation to participation in its political life without risking the results of the great war.

THE Pope, when visiting a wounded captain in Rome, saw a musket in his room, and at once asked whether it was a Chassepot. On being answered in the affirmative, the Holy Father took the gun in his hand, examined it with intense interest, and asked to have the mechanism explained to him. What a subject for a picture for the next international exhibition—the Pope with the tiara on his head going through the manual and platoon exercise in a fit of ecstatic admiration of the last great prop of the temporal power—the *Fusil Chassepot*.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

State Officers Preparing their Annual Accounts—Codification of the Laws—The "State Guard" at Harrisburg—The Organization of the Legislature—An Interview with Henry Carey.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4, 1867.

I have made a running visit to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and write you some of the news. At Harrisburg I found the Auditor General and State Treasurer busy balancing their annual accounts. The financial year of the State closed on the 30th of November—last Saturday. They have not yet fully balanced their accounts so as to be able to report results. It is, however, well established that the finances of the State are in a very healthy condition. The annual exhibit will be satisfactory to the tax-payers. The heads of the Departments have been instructed to revise and report to the next Legislature some modifications of our existing revenue laws. The part relating to taxation upon corporations is being prepared in the Auditor General's office. The more general revision, I believe, is in charge of Colonel Jordan, the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The commission on the general codification of the laws is also in session here, and will have several bills to report to the next Legislature. This commission consists of Messrs Derrickson, of Meadville, McVeigh, of West Chester, and Hall, of Bedford. The Governor cannot make much progress in his message until he has these annual reports.

The event of this week here has been the starting of the new daily paper, called the *State Guard*. So far none of the doctrinal or personal controversies which some persons believe to underlie this movement have cropped out. There is certainly room for newspaper enterprise at Harrisburg, without touching upon any of these topics. Harrisburg is becoming a large manufacturing and railroad center, and ought to sustain a much more wide-awake press than it has heretofore had. I hope, therefore, the *State Guard* will infuse new blood into its enterprise.

Both at the capital and in this city I have heard various calculations in regard to the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Clerk and State Treasurer. The prominent candidates for Speaker are Davis, of this city, and McCamant, of Blair, both committed to the Free Railroad Law. Davis appears to have the inside track, and General Bussel, formerly of Allegheny county, is most prominent for Clerk of the House.

There seems to be a marked tendency to "hunt in couples" on the Speaker and Treasurer questions. The Philadelphia delegation are divided. For Treasurer, Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford, some think, will have the balance of power and may, as in your nomination for Mayor, be the winning man. Notwithstanding all these things, your very clever and capable friend, General Irwin, of Beaver, will, I believe, come out a few lengths ahead.

Every body is discussing the message of the President, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Robert J. Walker's new treatise in favor of immediate resumption and a Revenue tariff. I called to pay my respects to our great champion of protection, Henry Carey, and found him reading a new novel. On rallying him about this book, he laughingly said, "Oh, I find a new novel much more entertaining and less dangerous to the nation's prosperity, and vastly prefer it to the last romance by Mr. Walker." As you are aware from his recent pamphlet on the subject, he differs entirely from Secretary McCulloch on the remedy for existing evils, and of course still more from the theories of Mr. Walker, whose European loan of $250,000,000 in gold, as its author calls it, he thinks would be paid in manufactured European goods, and would still further serve to break down our own manufactures. Mr. Walker's letter appears to be intended to glorify himself as the Father of the tariff of 1846, and to blow his own horn about his astounding services in Europe in 1863–4, and to advance his own peculiar views. Mr. Carey wishes the contraction policy of Secretary McCulloch stopped, and such additional legislation as is required to accommodate our tariff laws and the present currency, and then let business regulate the time when resumption of specie payments should take place. The scheme is less magnificent than the last romance of Mr. Walker, and is certainly much more practical and American in all its tendencies. If the philosophy taught by Mr. Carey in his books should be acted upon by Congress, we should, at no distant day, have a reconstruction of the Southern States, a resumption of specie payments and a thoroughly American tariff. "RAMBLER."

The Internal Revenue.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the aggregate receipts from this source for the year ending June 30th, 1867, amounted to $265,920,474, against $310,906,984 in 1866, and $211,129,529 in 1865. We give in tabular form the receipts from the principal sources of revenue for the three years:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Banks	$5,815,515	$7,850,061	$3,928,080
Railroads	7,567,517	11,076,169	9,235,794
Revenue stamps	16,094,718	15,044,373	11,162,392
Income	57,040,640	60,894,135	20,867,330
Special taxes	18,103,615	18,015,743	12,598,681
Raw cotton	23,769,078	18,409,654	1,772,983
Refined petroleum	4,904,761	5,317,396	3,074,212
Tobacco and cigars	18,067,462	15,846,158	11,104,442
Fermented liquors	5,819,345	5,115,140	3,657,181
Distilled spirits	28,296,264	29,198,578	15,995,701

A comparison of some of the receipts for the first quarter of the year ending June 30, 1868, with those of the same quarter for the past year, and careful estimates of the remainder lead the commissioner to set the gross receipts for the coming fiscal year at $225,000,000 and those for the year ending June 30, 1869, at $240,000,000.

The evils of rewarding political activity with responsible office in this department, and of the frequent changes consequent upon this system, are referred to at length. The principal points of the civil service systems of European countries are given, with the recommendation that a similar system be applied to this country. Such a policy the commissioner believes would be, to a great extent, a remedy for the numerous frauds, the method of which he details in full, and especially for the frauds in collecting the tax on distilled liquors.

The Blaine-Butler Debate.

In the course of General Butler's reply to Mr. Blaine, he spoke triumphantly of the small difference between the market price of five-twenty bonds and that of ten forties. This argument, designed to prove that there was uncertainty among holders whether the former class of bonds would be paid in gold, was thus answered in Mr. Blaine's rejoinder:

"The gentleman has spoken with great delight in regard to the high price of ten-forty bonds as compared with five-twenties. I would like him to tell the House at what particular time the approximation between the prices of the two descriptions of bonds began to occur. He says they are within one or two per cent. of each other. How did they become so? How long have they been so? Never until this mischievous agitation began; never until the money markets of the country were alarmed at what they regarded as threatened bad faith on the part of Congress. If the gentleman finds that the agitation—in which he has been so conspicuous—has disturbed the price of five-twenties and relatively diminished it while it has elevated the price of ten-forties, he is welcome to all the honor attending it, even to the place of chief of the modern school of repudiation. Before the agitation began, the five-twenties and ten-forties differed in price exactly as two kinds of bonds at different rates of interest with different periods to run would naturally and properly differ. If the gentleman plumes himself on having disturbed this harmony he will find few who will be disposed to deprive him of the full credit of it."

Valuable Discovery in Crawford County.

Some twelve months ago a good article of peat was discovered in the swamp lands in Crawford county, and immediately certain parties began prospecting for it. The Meadville *Republican* says: The investigations started at that time have been going on ever since, and the results are likely to be of great value. The finest peat yet discovered is found in some swamp lands near Cambridge, in the northern part of the county. A specimen of this was presented to us last week, and a trial proves it to be of superior quality. It burns beautifully, making a fire equally as cheerful as the best wood or bituminous coal, and is preferable to them on account of its freedom from the dust and soot so annoying to housekeepers. In course of time it is destined to take the place of all other kinds of fuel in this region. Parties are now getting the necessary machinery for preparing it for use. They purpose engaging in their enterprise on an extensive scale, and will be well rewarded for their labor and investment.

THE financial letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker is the subject of severe criticism in the Treasury Department, particularly that part in which he states the wealth of the United States in 1850 to have been seven thousand millions, and in 1860 sixteen thousand millions, and uses this difference as the proper ratio to determine the wealth in 1780. Treasury officials claim that of the sixteen thousand millions in 1860 four thousand millions were destroyed in the abolition of slavery, and three thousand millions more in property of the country during the war. This would leave nine thousand millions, which, if brought to a gold standard, would carry the wealth of the country back to where it was in 1857. Many other points in Mr. Walker's reasoning is equally unsound.

AN understanding is reported to have been reached between the several old Express companies and the Merchants' Union Express Company, by which the former cease their warfare upon the new company, etc. The stock of the Merchants' Union, which a month ago was 24, is quoted at 42¾, being 7¼ per cent. more than the amount paid for the same by the stockholders.

POLITICAL.

CHARTER SONG OF THE GRANT CLUBS.

BY PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY.

AIR—*Benny Havens, Oh!*

Come fill your glasses, fellows,
And stand up in a row,
On a Presidential drinking
We are going for to go;
Let us trample down all party ties
Beneath our love of right.
And proudly claim Ulysses Grant
As captain of our fight!
So, for President Ulysses
Let every glass be bright—
May he rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

In the world to-day no prouder name
Is borne on any breeze,
And with Grant to steer the ship of State,
Our flag shall rule the seas;
No "Dominion" shall be north of us,
And south of us no foe—
Our Stars and Stripes in the Canadas,
And likewise Mexico!
For with President Ulysses
Will be few who care to fight—
May he rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

His hand is soft to meet a friend
And mailed to meet a foe—
He's the Mississippi river horse,
Resistless as its flow;
And our brethren of the beaten States—
These "aliens" of to-day—
Will find a generous hand held out
When Grant has come to sway!
For generous is Ulysses
To the men who felt his might—
May he rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

So, boys! a final bumper,
While we all in chorus chant—
"For next President we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!"
And if asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be,
"From near Appomattox Court-House,
With its famous apple tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses,
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys, "To Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"

The Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Indianapolis special says that Senator Hendricks will be nominated as Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana by acclamation. Delegates to the National Convention and an electoral ticket will be selected at the State Convention. Geo. H. Pendleton is the favorite with the Indiana Democracy as candidate for the Presidency.

PERSONAL.

—Major DeKay, the gallant American officer serving in Crete, and who was reported mortally wounded, was doing well at last advices, in the military hospital at Athens, and appears to be in a fair way to recover unmutilated—perhaps to do further generous service in the cause of his adoption.

—The Springfield *Republican* says that the young lady who received the most attention in Europe this summer of all the American visitors, was Miss Libby Prendergast, of Westfield, Mass. Her beauty was universally admired.

—Baron James Rothschild, of Paris, has cut off, since Nov. 1, the extra allowance of fifty centimes a day he formerly paid his one hundred clerks so that they might breakfast at the counting house. The Baron gives as a reason for the act that the "times are too hard."

—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville (Ky.) *Journal*, is anxious to know if as many children are named after him now as before the war. Perhaps he thinks Nature has been too much occupied recently to try her "Prentice hand" on woman.

—Horace Greeley, as all who knew him were aware he would, declines the Austrian mission. He will not leave the country until after the Presidential election, he says; not then either, he might have added. The *Tribune* is too near the venerable journalist's heart for any divorce, save that of death, to part the two. It is to him what France was to Richelieu.

—Dr. J. V. C. Smith, formerly of Boston, and Dr. J. H. Griscom, of New York, are the successful competitors for the "Prize Essay on the Physical Signs of Longevity," for which $500 was offered some time ago by the American Popular Life Insurance Company.

—Theodore Tilton had just entered a hotel in a western town, and was going up stairs very travel-stained to change his toilet preparatory to lecturing, when he encountered on the second floor an over-dressed and vulgar woman. "Are you the porter," questioned the woman, laying her hand upon Theodore's arm? "No, madam," was the quiet response, "are you the chambermaid?"

—James T. Fields, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, was the most zealous advocate of Dicken's second visit to this country, and to his exertions the present series of readings is most attributable.

Mr. Greeley's Tribute to Mr. Raymond.

The founder of the *Tribune*, describing in Bonner's *Ledger* the time and circumstances of his first issue of that famous journal, pays this generous but just tribute to the abilities of his then assistant, and now chief rival in journalism and politics:

"I had already secured a first assistant in Mr. Henry J. Raymond, who—having for two years, while in college at Burlington, Vermont, been a valued contributor to the literary side of *The New Yorker*—had hied to the city directly upon graduating, late in 1840, and gladly accepted my offer to hire him at $8 00 per week, until he could do better. I had not much for him to do till *The Tribune* was started; then I had enough; and I never found another person, barely of age and just from his studies, who evinced so much and so versatile ability in journalism as he did. Abler and stronger men I may have met; a cleverer, readier, more generally efficient journalist, I never saw. He remained with me eight years, if my memory serves, and is the only assistant with whom I ever felt required to remonstrate for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected long to endure. His salary was of course gradually increased from time to time; but his services were more valuable in proportion to their cost than those of any one else who ever worked on the *Tribune*."

The Bond Question.

The Washington correspondent of the *Independent* says the government bond question will have a solution in Congress by providing for the issue of a new bond, to run thirty or forty years, at six per cent. interest, *principal and interest payable in coin*. One per cent. will be reserved in lieu of all taxes, Government and local. It is proposed that the proceeds of this one per cent. shall be equally divided between the general and the state governments. Then all holders of the present six per cents. will have the privilege of exchanging for the new bonds. It is proposed to tax the new bond, as I have stated; and it is possible that the old six per cent. may also be taxed. The holders take certain great risks, and they can exchange for a bond which has no risk whatever. This fact it is believed will enable the Government to consolidate the entire debt into a five per cent. consol.

A Ton of Silver Brick.

(From the Denver News, November 22.)

Our city was cheered this morning by the sight of more than a ton of bullion bricks from the reduction works of Mr. Cullom, on Bear creek, a branch of Snake river, about a mile and a half from Montezuma, in Summit county.

We spoke not long since of the forwardness of Mr. Cullom's works. Since then he has made a run of one hearth with the above result. In twelve hours, fourteen hundred and seventy-five pounds of ore was smelted down, giving eight hundred and twenty-five pounds of metal—lead and silver. This has not yet been assayed, but is supposed to contain from $500 to $600 to the ton in silver. The bars were deposited in the branch mint in this city. They number eighty-three, and the total weight is about twenty-two hundred pounds. The ore reduced was from the Comstock lode.

THE *Gazetta del Popolo*, of Turin, confirms the report of Garibaldi's intended voyage to America, previous to the meeting of the Italian Parliament, and further adds that the Italian Government is most anxious to send him away, in order that there should exist no further pretext for the French occupation of Rome.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN

Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines.

Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,

And you will save money,
And you will save money,
And you will save money,

McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN,
Jobbers of Patent Medicines,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Regulates and tones the Stomach.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Fever and Ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures instantaneously; and you do not have to wait a week to see its effects.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—It not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is recommended by all the leading physicians.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.
Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, No. 84 Market street.
North Carolina Tar on hand at Low Rates.
THS

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS.

A correspondent says: It is reported that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has manifested a desire to obtain control of the Hempfield Railroad, with the view of making a connection with the Connellsville Railroad at West Newton, and the proposed Monongahela Valley Road, at Monongahela City. This is an important matter if true; when it is considered that the same Company have control of the Ohio Central Road, with the Hempfield they will control the great coal trade of West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania.

—The Toledo *Blade* says: "The anxiety of the people of Medina county, Ohio, to secure additional railroad facilities, has developed a new route from Toledo to the coal fields of Eastern Ohio. The proposition is to build a road from Oberlin on the Cleveland and Toledo road to Grafton on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road, using the old road bed, thence to Medina, and thence to Wadsworth, on the Atlantic and Great Western. The distance from Oberlin to Grafton is eight miles. Grafton to Wadsworth twenty-nine miles, of which twelve miles are already graded and ready for ties. From Wadsworth the Atlantic and Great Western run a branch five miles to extensive, in fact, exhaustless coal fields."

—A charter was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania last winter incorporating a company to build a railroad from Reading along the valley of the Tulpehocon, via Bernville, Rehrersburg and Millersburg, Berks county, crossing the Blue Mountain at the gap near the latter place, to Tremont, Schuylkill county, and thence via Gratztown, to Port Traverton, on the Susquehanna, there to connect with other railroads passing through the oil and lumber regions of Western Pennsylvania. The capital of the Company is fixed at $1,000,000, $700,000 of which is guaranteed by wealthy corporations interested, and $95,000 is already subscribed, only $200,000 to be subscribed. A meeting to organize the Company will be held in a few weeks. The length of the road will be sixty-five miles, and its estimated cost for grading, &c., is $15,000 per mile.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway trouble still absorbs attention in railroad circles in London. The holders of certificates of debenture have been instructed to hold them pending judicial proceedings to insure a faithful administration of the trust. The London *Railway News* publishes in full the report made by Mr. Trevithick to the Committee of investigation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. It states in conclusion: "The railway, I am persuaded, only wants taking care of, and it will in return take care of its bond debt and more." An estimate of its probable earnings and working expenses during the next ten years gives a gradual increase of annual net profits from $1,725,000 in 1867–8 to $3,724,000 in 1877–8.

—Col. R. E. Ricker, late Superintendent of Motive and Machinery on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has accepted the appointment of General Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and taken his position. Mr. A. J. Cassatt, late Superintendent of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, has been appointed to the position vacated by Col. Ricker.

—The Northern Central Railway Company are re-building four bridges between Sunbury and Shamokin, preparatory to running a through passenger train from New York city to Sunbury via Shamokin. One is nearly complete, and the other three are under contract to be finished during the winter, when it is expected that the through train will be put on.

What Sort of a Place it Is.

It comes out for a certainty that Mr. Seward has agreed to pay a certain sum of money for the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, and their possession by the United States is not improbable. A recent letter, written from St. Thomas, describes its sanitary condition as follows: Probably no commercial port is more unhealthy. A wealthy and most intelligent resident, formerly of Philadelphia, informed me that previous to ten years ago the place was comparatively healthy, but now the English Government would be glad to keep their steamers out of this infected port were there another equally as good coaling harbor in the vicinity; and as it is they have thought seriously of deserting it in consequence of the exposure of the lives of the seamen and passengers. He said that there had been no time in the last ten years that yellow fever did not exist, and rarely a season passed without its being epidemic. The cemetery is thick with the graves of Northern men who have died of the disease. A Professor of Amherst College going there for his general health, died of the fever. The remains of an uncle of S. I. Wethrell, agent of the Otis company at Ware, repose there from the same cause. The lamented Kane, the Arctic explorer, hurried away, but died of another disease before reaching Havana. The captain of the steamer Clyde said he had lost three hundred men in the fifteen years he had touched at St. Thomas. The steward of the steamer Trent said that the half of his twenty-four table waiters died yearly, also of the fever, and yet he could hire plenty more at sixteen dollars a month. The probable explanation being that "dead men tell no tales." It is a question therefore in the purchase of the island as a harbor, what abatement shall be made in the price for hurricanes a part of the year and pestilence all the time.

M. DE FONVIELLE, of the Paris *Liberté*, gives the following curious statistics: Walk from the Madeleine to the Place de la Bastille and you will pass 126 cafés, 96 jewellers or clockmakers, 42 furnished hotels, 33 restaurants, 31 confectioners, 25 tobacco shops, 24 grocers, 7 bakers, 13 theatres, 3 postoffices, 2 telegraph offices, and two reading rooms—and simply inquires, "Will it always be thus?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1,000 P.GS

SOFT GALENA LEAD,

FOR SALE BY

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.

KEYSTONE SKATING RINK,

ROBINSON STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. M. KNAP, President.
C. E. SPEER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
A. S. BELL, D. W. C. BIDWELL,
C. L. CALDWELL, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
MAX K. MOORHEAD.

This new Rink will be opened in a few days. Season Tickets can be secured on and after SATURDAY, the 7th inst., from 9 A. M. till Noon, and from 2 till 5 P. M., by applying at the office of the Rink, to R. G. HERVEY, General Manager.
tf

PURE WATER, HEALTH AND ECONOMY.

PATENT LEAD ENCASED

Block Tin Pipe,

Recommended by the Water Boards of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the most eminent medical men of the country.
COST NO MORE THAN LEAD PIPE of the same strength.

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS, 117 WOOD STREET.
eod

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS, SILVER PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.
MWS

PAGE'S PATENT TANNING PROCESS.

PATENTED MAY 8TH 1867.

The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures pliability, durability and strength in the manufacture of Leather.
For Lace Leather it has no equal, and has superceded all other methods of Tanning by actual test in the market. Testimonials and full details given, and State, County or Shop Rights for sale on application to PAGE BROTHERS,
eod Franklin, N. H.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED.

Grates Set, Chimneys and Furnaces Repaired by JOHN GILLESPIE, Box 775, Postoffice.
Orders left at Toll House Hand Street Bridge, or GRAFF, HUGUS & CO'S, 206 Liberty street, will be promptly attended to. Carpets not required to be lifted.

METTAM'S GALVANO ELECTRO METALIC INSOLES, VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS,

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, &c.
Depot 434 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. DIFFENBACHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 112 MARKET STREET.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES.
For sale by JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a catalogue.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 42 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

NOTICES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM,
Birmingham, December 6, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

☞ Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—A meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh, for the election of a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Rooms of the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, December 9th, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. LANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 4, 1867.
☞ AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at THIS OFFICE on MONDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RR. CO.,
Office of Secretary and Treasurer,
Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th instant, and reopened January 2d.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,
Office, No. 80 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1867.
☞ DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after the 2d of December next. The Transfer Books are closed until the 5th prox.
ISIDORE COBLENS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION, 424 WALNUT ST.,
Philadelphia, November 22, 1867.
☞ THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due December 1st, 1867, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.
eod WM. I. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 11, 1867.
☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, second day of DECEMBER NEXT, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
eod JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.,
153 Broadway, New York,
November 16, 1867.
☞ KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN, to act as Agent for this Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 20th day of June, 1867, and the said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act on behalf of said Company, in any capacity, and no act of his will be binding upon them since such revocation.
[Signed] J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

☞ NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York, as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company having been promptly settled by me, I have transacted no business for said Company since that date, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any of the acts of said Company.
JOS. SNOWDEN.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 4, 1867.
☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of United States tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 98 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, November 23, 1867.
☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after MONDAY, 25th inst., free of Government tax.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

☞ REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee will be held at the

MAYOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH STREET,

ON

SATURDAY NEXT, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

A full attendance of the members is desirable. The tickets will be ready for distribution. By order of
JOSEPH A. BUTLER, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON, Secretary. WFS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of my Saw Mill and Stock to Messrs ALEX. McCLURE & CO., I take pleasure in recommending them to our numerous customers. The books and accounts belonging to me will be found at No. 193 Liberty street, where all who are indebted are requested to call and settle.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.

WM. H. EWING..........ALEX. M'CLURE.

ALEX. McCLURE & CO.,

(Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick.)

Ninth Ward Saw Mill,

AND

NAIL KEG FACTORY,

CORNER OF BUTLER AND BALDWIN STS.,
PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, and Dealers in all kinds of Barge and Building Lumber, Decking, Boat Siding, Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Fancy and Plain Sugar Toys

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

5,000 boxes PLAIN AND FANCY SUGAR TOYS, HEARTS, FIGURES, &c., for the Holidays. The selection embraces a larger variety and are

OFFERED CHEAPER THAN ANY IN THE CITY

We are also making a large number of new styles of CONFECTIONERY, suitable for the trade. Buyers are solicited to examine our stock.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS,

COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY

PUTNAM & HOUSE,

72 FIFTH ST. (nearly opposite Postoffice),

Are daily receiving all the late New York and Paris novelties, in

TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

And constantly receiving New Goods in

SHIRTS, COLLARS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE

SILK AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

The most extensive assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

In the entire West. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and see.
☞FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. eod

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

DIAMOND DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES

AND JEWELRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

NOW OPENING,

THE LATEST EUROPEAN

NOVELTIES

FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORDERS BY MAIL

CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

BAILEY & CO.,

eod No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 235 Liberty street.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, [illegible] COMMERCIAL [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at the AUCTION HOUSE, 159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

A large consignment of WOOLEN GOODS, including

SHAWLS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS,

FURS, UNDERCLOTHING,

AND OTHER

Seasonable Goods,

In quantities to suit consumers. The special attention of buyers is invited to these very attractive sales.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, made September A. D., 1867, at No. 111, in partition, the undersigned Trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867,

At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day: All that valuable vein of Coal, known as the "Clark Coal," situated in Elizabeth township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on John Penney's line; thence by said Penney north 59 degrees, west 67 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of H. D. Gamble south 66¼ degrees, west 61 7-10 perches to a white oak; thence by land of Woods and McClure south 6 degrees, east 54 perches to a stone; thence south 16 degrees, east 20 perches to a stone; thence by McClure's heirs south 20 degrees, east 20 2-10 perches to a stone; thence south 22½ degrees, east 35 8-10 perches to a stone; thence south 69¼ degrees, east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 63 degrees, east 29 perches to a stone; thence by land of John Edmundson north 35¾ degrees, east 67 perches to a stone; thence south 55 degrees, east 7 4-10 perches to a hickory; thence north 47½ degrees, east 44 perches to a stone; thence into lands of William Edmundson north 59 degrees, west 69 5-10 perches to a stone; thence north 31 degrees, east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred Acres, strict measure, of Mineral Coal, together with all and singular the underground privileges, usually necessary in the excavation and taking out of Mineral Coal, and also the privilege of opening and keeping open on any part of the land of said William Edmundson, any and all drift and air courses needful for Mining purposes, and also the privilege of using forever, all and singular the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking out of any adjoining coal, and also the privilege of using sufficient Limestone for their building purposes, with the appurtenances.

This Coal may be taken out either by way of the Youghiogheny or Monongahela rivers, or both, and is of the best quality.

Terms—One-third Cash and the balance in One and Two Years, secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage, on the premises.

For further information inquire of
ALEX. M. WATSON, Trustee,
No. 60 Grant street,
Or THOS. PENNY or DAVID CLARK, McKeesport.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867,

At 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, in said Township, Bounded by lands of Robert Potter, John P. Ewing, James Bell and others, containing 107 Acres, more or less, late the property of Samuel Galbreath, deceased, which he devised to his son Robert Galbreath, for life, and after his death to be sold, &c.

Terms of Sale—One-third Cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps.
WM. GALBREATH,
Executor of Samuel Galbreath, dec'd.
October 28th, 1867.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. A. Torrence & Co.,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Deposits Received and Discounts Made.

☞Particular Attention Paid to Collection.☜

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GEO. A. TORRENCE & CO.
eod

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL..........$400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

EDUCATIONAL.

MOZART MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

OF PITTSBURGH,
OVER THE PIANO STORE OF MRS. C. BLUME,
No. 43 FIFTH STREET,
MISS CARRIE A. MOODY, Principal.

Terms, per Quarter—For Instrumental, on Piano or Melodeon, $15; for Instrumental and Vocal, $25; Composition, $15. Special attention paid to those wishing to fit themselves for Teachers. eod

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address
REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON..........LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING..........MANAGER.
T. R. HANN..........STAGE MANAGER.

Farewell Benefit of the accomplished Lyric Artiste,

LADY DON.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 6th, 1867, the entertainment will commence with WOMAN'S RIGHTS, OR THE LADIES' CLUB.
Mrs. Fitzsmythe, with songs..........Lady Don.
To be followed by Lady Don's selection of SCOTCH BALLADS.
To conclude with Byron's ever popular Burlesque of ALADDIN; OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
Aladdin, with songs..........Lady Don.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand Family Matinee.
Monday Evening, first appearance of Miss EMILIE MELVILLE.

RISTORI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR..........J. GRAU.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will give in Pittsburgh only three dramatic representations on the following evenings:
Wednesday Evening, December 11.—MEDEA.
Thursday Evening, December 12—ELIZABETH.
Friday Evening, December 13—Gacometti's new and elaborate Tragedy, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
The Company of Madame Ristori has been much augmented by new artists, among them is SIGNOR BOZZO, who is one of the great dramatic artists possessed in Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations.
Reserved Seats—$2. Sale of seats for any of the three nights will commence on Saturday at 9 A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S, 81 Wood st. Admission $1 50. Family Circle, 75 cents. Gallery, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively the LAST CONCERT

OF THE

Mendelssohn Quintette Club

AND THE CHARMING SONGSTRESS, MISS ADDIE S. RYAN,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 6th.

A PROGRAMME OF GEMS.

Overture to "Bohemian Girl;" Larghetto from Mozart's "Clarinette Quintette;" Andante from Beethoven's "Quartette in A," by the Club; Aria, "Ah Mon Fils;" the song "Many a Time and Oft," and "Love's Request," by Miss Ryan.
FLUTE FANTASIA, by Heindl.
VIOLIN and CELLO SOLOS, by Schultze and Wulf Fries, and Grand VIOLIN DUO, by Messrs. Schultze and Meisel.
"If in the midst of one of these pieces some one had called out our house was on fire, we think we should have responded, '*let it burn!*'—*Wisconsin Farmer.*
Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1 00; no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50c. Tickets at MELLOR'S Music Store.
Doors open at 7¼. Concert at 8.

THE MUSICAL TABLEAUX,

"THE BURNING SHIP,"

Under the direction of Prof. MANNING and G. M. ALEXANDER.
Has generously given way to MME. RISTORI, and will be rendered at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9th.

The first part will consist of Solos, Duetts, Quartettes, &c., selected from best authors. The Cantata will then be given in costume, with well selected Chorus and full Orchestra, and scenery got up for the occasion. Synopsis of the Cantata:
PART FIRST—"Daybreak—The Ship at Sea—Song of Sailors—Mother and Child—Song of Home—Song and Chorus."
Scenery under the direction of J. C. HALL.
PART SECOND—"Midnight—Hopes of safety—Mother's Prayer—Fire Discovered—Desertion of the Ship—Hymn."
PART THIRD—"Morning Again—Anxious Watching—A Vessel Seen in the Distance—Recognized as Friendly—Signals Made—She Sees Them—Rescue."
Tickets, One Dollar; Family Circle, Fifty Cents. Secured Seats to be had at KLEBER & BRO'S., 122 Wood street, on MONDAY MORNING, 9th instant.

MASONIC HALL,

Eight Nights in Wonder World,

COMMENCING

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29th.

Prof. and Mad. Macallister,

THE GREAT ILLUSIONISTS OF THE AGE.

Will present each evening a choice selection of their Illusions, Wonders and Miracles, embracing Science, Mirth and Mystery.

100. ONE HUNDRED. 100.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock.
GIFT MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, when EVERY CHILD will receive A HANDSOME PRESENT. Admission 25 cents.
HARRY WESTON, Business Agent.

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE

DANCING ACADEMY,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS,

L. H. VOIGT & CO,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

257 LIBERTY STREET,

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE:

1,000 bbls choice York State Apples;
500 bbls choice Michigan Apples;
500 bbls choice Ohio Apples;
100 bbls choice bright halves Dried Peaches;
50 bbls halves and quarters (old);
200 sacks new bright Southern Peaches;
25 bbls new Dried Apples;
50 sacks new Dried Apples;
80 bbls Dried Blackberries;
10 bbls Dried Cherries;
10 bbls Dried Elderberries;
200 bxs Hamburg, E. D. and W. R. Cheese;
10 bbls Cultivated Cranberries;
500 bbls Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes;
1,000 sacks Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes;
50 bbls prime Sweet Cider;
20 bbls prime Sweet Cider, boiled;
30 bbls prime Cider Vinegar;
100 kegs Country Lard;
60 tubs packed Butter;
50 bbls prime Beans;
100 bbls kiln dried Flint Homiany;
10 bbls kiln dried Grits;
10 bbls kiln dried Corn Meal;
2,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour;
100 cases Canned Peaches;
150 cases Canned Tomatoes;
10 casks French Currants;
50 kegs prime Apple Butter;
50 bushels Timothy Seed;
100 bushels prime large Clover Seed;
300 bushels Flax Seed;
25 packages Atmore's Mince Meat;
400 lbs live Geese Feathers;
10,000 Broom Handles;
100 bxs Dobins' Soap;
50 sacks Tennessee Pea Nuts;
20 bbls Texas Pecans.
Receiving daily fresh supplies of Prime Roll Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c., &c.
MWF L. H. VOIGT & CO.

T. C. JENKINS,

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

FRED. BECKERT..........AUG. HARTJE.
CHARLES W. BETZEL..........FRED. HELM.
JOHN GAST..........LOUIS THIEL.

PITTSBURGH

TRUSS COMPANY

OF

Chas. W. Betzel & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TRUSSES,

After Dr. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S Patent, May 9th, 1865.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE PENNA. STATE FAIR, Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1867.

Circulars containing the most important Certificates of Physicians and Patients, as well as the directions how orders are to be sent in from a distance, and how the Trusses are to be applied and further price list, without any expense, to be had by applying to
FRED. BECKERT,
127, corner of Ohio and West street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING.

In Allegheny, Pa.
Druggist EGGERS, 172, corner Ohio and Middle alley.
Druggist KREDEL & SIEDLE, cor. Chestnut and Liberty streets.

In Pittsburgh, Pa.
Druggist JOS. ABEL, cor. Grant and Fifth sts.
Druggist FRED. BRAUN, Sr., 117 Liberty st.
Druggist GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.
Druggist J. C. LANGE 490, corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist E. MANGOLD, 487 corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second streets.
Druggist WHITMORE BROS., corner Wood and Sixth streets.

In Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Druggist K. L. BLOOD.

In Philadelphia, Pa.
Bandagists HORN & ELLIS, 307 Race street.

In Chicago, Ill.
Druggist DIETSCH, BLOCK & CO., 39 N. Clark street.
Druggist W. EHRMANN & CO.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.
Druggist MEYER, BROS. & CO., 118 Columbia street.

In St. Louis, Mo.
Druggist O. W. HEYER & CO., Franklin avenue.

In Baltimore, Md.
Druggist DAVIS & MILLER, 19 N. Howard street.

In Louisville, Ky.
Bandagist F. S. SIEGEL, 135 Third street.

DR. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S

CONSULTING ROOMS,

597 PENN STREET,

German Catholic High School Building.

AMERICAN OCHRE.

15 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts.
eod

he Daily Commercial

STRAYED FROM THE FOLD.

HE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

The wind goes sobbing
Over the moor;
r is the fold, and shut its door;
tle and still—beyond terror of shock,
e the foolish lamb that strayed from the flock;
ith overhead from the frozen branch,
th a tender pity, true and staunch,
Thus sings the robin:

"The wind howls heavy
With death and sorrow:
day it is thee—may be me to-morrow;
I'll sing one tune o'er the silent wold,
the little lamb that never grew old;
er lives long Winters to see,
utting from empty boughs like me,
Boughs once so leafy.

"The snow-flakes cover
The moorland dun;
song trills feebly, but I sing on,
y did God make me a brave bird-soul,
ler warm feathers, red as a coal,
keep my life thus cheery and bright,
the very last twinkle of wintry light—
While thine is all over?

"Why was I given
Bold strong wings,
ear me away from hurtful things,
ile thy poor feet were so tender and weakly,
I thy faint heart gave up so meekly;
It yielded at length to a still, safe Hand,
I bade thee lie down, nor try to stand?
Was it the Hand of Heaven?

"The wind goes sobbing"—
(Thus sang the bird;
ike in a dream his voice I heard;)
thing I know, and nothing can;
tom is not for me, but man,
come snow-pure, snow-soft—not snow-cold,
be singing o'er the lamb strayed from the fold,
Besides poor Robin."

MR. DICKENS IN BOSTON.

His First Reading in America.

Boston correspondent of the *Tribune* the following florid description of Mr. ns's first night in Boston:

ave said that Dickens is an artist in all he and seldom have I seen a more finished of work than his whole reading. So care he of every point, that nothing shall go that he has brought with him from Eng ll the appointments by which he is sur ed, when he reads at home. At the back platform is stretched a long screen, cov vith dark red cloth—red at least it looks light, though Fields told me it was purple in front of it stands a table with square overed with rich crimson velvet—the top, overed with the same, hanging over the and bordered with a heavy fringe. At de of this table projects a little shelf, also d with velvet, on which are a water and a glass, and at the left hand corner uare block about eight inches high—that overed, top and sides, with velvet, like st. On this block the reader rests his and uses it, besides, as an accessory in -plays. Now it is "Bob Cratchite's" in "Scroog's" office. Now it is "Mr. ig's" desk, from which he goes benign down on his apprentices. Now it is the n which rests the Christmas goose of the chite" family. A very useful little velvet r. Dickens makes it, I assure you, and dience gets to look upon it as quite a de il piece of furniture.

Dickens is not quite as rigid in his punc as dear Fanny Kemble used to be, who like a beautiful fate, the minute the struck eight, no matter whether people me or not, and treated the laggards to hing frowns as they crept belated up the

But at last he comes! He enters, hold book in both hands; comes up the steps quick, springing walk, and, standing at lvet desk, proceeds to work, like a man iness. He is dressed with perfect neat nd simplicity, not a trace of the old fop the Autumn's flower of all the youthful iem—is seen in his button-hole in the of a white carnation, and a pink rose-bud shirt front. There is nothing more pre g than a plain gold stud. He has, to be considerable watch-chain, and on his fin iamond ring—but nothing is noticeable in ss. He stands there a quiet gentleman, Charles Dickens, and that name is grace nament enough.

a Boston audience, his reception is re bly enthusiastic. Seldom does the pol ice of this proper community crack as , and as cheerily, under the thawing of any intellectual sun, as it did to when Dickens stood before them, and cheer after cheer broke forth, and cries come and clapping of innumerable kids, id fell and rose again in a friendly roar, o speak and was defeated, and returned tly to the charge again, but had scarcely far as "Ladies" when he was obliged to ub, and made another dash at "Gentle and gave it up, and at last saw that one hman was nothing to so many hundred es, and waited smiling and bowing until ad their will, and were ready to let him is.

very first words "*Marley* was dead, to with! That was certain,"—settled the on of success. The way in which those were uttered, showed also that the read is to depend for all effect upon the worth at was read, and upon the sincerity of ader. From first to last there is no trick it,—full of action, abounding in gesture, voice for every character in every mood; face for every man, woman, and child, ing every feeling. There is no straining ge effect, no attitudizing, no affectation. ost effective reading we ever listened to as the most beautifully simple, straight d, hearty piece of painting from life. *Bob Cratchite* made twenty-five hundred before he had spoken two words, and rybody had obeyed the impulse of his and sent him a Christmas goose, he have been suffocated in a twinkling, a mountain of poultry. As for the tful *Fizziwigs*, not the coldest heart e audience but warmed to them e. Probably never was a ball so thor y enjoyed as the one given by these wor ople to their apprentices. The greatest the evening was the point where the executed by "Mr." and "Mrs. Fitzi to "Miss Fizziwig" was described. The rion of the audience's laughter reached Dickens himself, who with difficulty ht out the inimitable drollery, "after 'Mr. Fizziwig' cut positively—cut so that seemed to shine from his very calves, actually *winked* with his legs." This o much for Boston, and I thought the ould go off. Next to this, the most effec point, was "Tiny Tim," whose plaintive with "Bob Cratchite's" way of speaking brought out so many pocket handker that it looked as if a snow storm had how got into the hall without tickets. n do we hear such genuine pathos as that which Mr. Dickens read the poor father's t over his little lame child, and great he genius which enabled him to walk ely on the dangerous edge that sepa nature, pure and simple, from mere tra

Christmas party at the house of gg's" nephew, where "Tippins" plays man's buff with the plump sister in the ucker, was a thing never to be forgotten. Dickens said, "I no more believe that an was blindfolded than I believe that he es in his boots," his facial expression— ant as of a man who is being put upon, t with a consciousness of the absurdity statement that makes him laugh in spite anger—was inimitable, and it was long the audience would let him get on. At e had it, and the plump sister with the ucker, to become immortal. There was termission of about ten minutes between ading of "The Christmas Carol" and "The Scene from Pickwick," and as he closed ook with "Tiny Tim's" "God bless us one," the enthusiasm of the vast blage broke forth in such expres as to those who know the im e nature of Boston audiences, showed y enough, that the heart under all their ad broadcloth was fairly stirred and beat th warm good will. But Dickens was y not be persuaded into a speech. For e uproar he did not appear again, until urt called up the case of "Bardell versus ick." It was easy to see that the reader lf had a peculiar affection for this part— torn from a book that is associated with eginning of his fame, the end out of this splendid tree-stock, set with flower ruit, has grown. He read it with full throwing himself into it with all his and, I may add, with all his body, for he much more acting into this part of his g than into the first part. "Sergeant z's" speech to the jury was without a pearl of the art of acting, and no words ne or anybody could express the way in "Nathaniel Winkle" was before Not less excellent was the —the sourest, dryest, most cross-grained of legal stupidity that ever was seen or of. Talk about facial expression, nothing wonderful was ever seen than the change the Judge, who seemed to always be smell something disagreeable, to the frank, y face of "Samuel Weller," as fresh as a and as good to look at. Here was a scene: ninute the Court said, "Call up Samuel r," that friend of near thirty years' stand as recognized by all Boston at a glance, is mounting the stand was a signal for a hand-shaking (speaking in a figure) e will never forget. And wasn't it jolly him, jolly to hear him, and, jolliest of o hear that deep, rich voice of his old , deep and rich as the foam on his quart ale, calling out from the gallery, "Put it with a w, my lord, put it down with a

reading these works of his. Mr. Dickens er follows the original text nor adheres y by any means to the text of the pretty onvenient hand-books which he has him ondensed and prepared. He leaves out a deal, changes words, mistakes words some , and really much of it seems impromptu. ight, now and then, that he was thinking present audience, and putting in what he would suit better here than in London. elivery has marked peculiarities, and is ughly original. He deals much in the inflection at the end of sentences, is times monotonous, and keeps up old pro iations that we seldom hear on this side e water: "*Clark*" for clerk, "wind" a long "*i*," "*ojius*" for odious, a few. But, on the whole, his t and pronunciation are not what we call sh. The great difference between his de and that of our best Americans is in its deliberate, clear-cut distinctness. This the descriptive part. Where it suits the ion, his delivery takes every shape, and is for all needs. "Scrogg's growl"—"Bob chite's" trembling appeal—the pompous of "Buzfuz"—"Mrs. Cluppin's" manly yeo g whine, and "Sam Weller's" manly voice s shout are all echoed by that magical which will be recognized wherever it is in America as the voice of a great author, of the greatest, perhaps, (certainly in ver ty of power the greatest,) that has ever ned our Western World.

ODUCE.

bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolte Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 b ed Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 bs choppe Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 11 Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receivin r sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bx to arrive: 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 182 Liberty Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are fast becoming the standard Medicine of the day. No family should be without them, as they are invaluable, having often prevented serious illness by their timely use.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Neuralgia—Tic Doloureux. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for tic doloreux and nervous disorders, is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica, it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street, C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

MILLINERY GOODS.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of
MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,
Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut
SAW PLATES,
Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc. Oil Drill Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK,
DRUGGIST,
103 FIFTH STREET.
Offers for sale a large assortment of
TOILET SOAPS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
AMERICAN AND FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES,
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
PATENT MEDICINES.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. MWS

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR..HERMAN T. KNAKE..W. L. BUETTLER.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER.
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y23-1y

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. Book binding executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AT COST.
PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OIL CLOTHS
HOLLANDS,
AND
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
RAG CARPETS,
A SPECIALTY.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected Stock of
CARPETS,
Bought especially for
Carpeting Churches.
Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to
ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS
AT COST.
Also, all Grades and Widths of
Mattings Used for Churches,
AT COST.
We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.

VELVET CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
NEW INVOICES
JUST OPENED.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 133
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES.
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARP CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND
CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of
SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of
HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,
All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.
Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
THOMAS HARE & BRO.,
NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM....C. A. KEHEW....W. H. WHITEHEAD.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
56 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
WOOLEN GOODS,
FOR THE COLD WEATHER,
IN
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, COVERLETS,
QUILTS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
NUBIAS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTH,
HEAVY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS, &c.,
AT AS
LOW PRICES AS CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

1867. FALL 1867.
DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS,
JAMISON
& CO.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
DRESS GOODS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.
85 FIFTH STREET.
Offer their large stock of DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW GOVERNMENT
BLANKETS.
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST
30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY
NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,
From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.
Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars, Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto, I, WILLIAM C. McCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and precincts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly, approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.
One person to serve as Controller of said city.
One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.
One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, in conformity to the above cited authorities, the citizens of the

First ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council of said city and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Peebles Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Oakland Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Pitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth and shall be residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1867.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams streets.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward. Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Gangster, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the Public School House, commonly known as School House No. 6, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.
WM. C. M'CARTHY,
td Mayor.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
a23-3

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN
Silk, All Wool and Merino,
AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW
Glove Fitting Corset,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,
NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,
JUST OPENED BY
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
eod

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-ly

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail.	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	3:13 p m	Chicago Ex.	6:58 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:28 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex via Youngs'n	9.28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'n Acc.	8:58 a m	N. Brt'Acc.	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Acc.	9:58 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:23 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 a m	6:20 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:20 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Mail Train	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:40 a m	Sharpsbg No. 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express	3:10 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville	2:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville	8:05 p m	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 4:15 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Harmersburg. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:05 a m	12:25 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:10 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	2:10 p m
Walker's Accommod'n	11:10 a m	2:05 p m
Fast Express	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:35 p m	9:25 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	8:10 p m	8:20 a m

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:58 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,* Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 p m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	10:30 a m
Express	3:20 p m	10:10 a m
Secon. Soda Works Ac	5:30 p m	5:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1851.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.............$500,000.
CASH..........................175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Robison,	John B. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,

James McCandless,
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Frank S. Bissell,	Jas. D. Verner,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
W. W. MARTIN, President,
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Martin,	Robert Lea,
John Brown, Jr.,	Joseph Myers,
John Thompson,	George Gerst,
O. H. P. Williams,	John A. Myler,
A. H. English,	Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart,	C. C. Boyle.

eod

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Ibmsen,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer.	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN..............MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON.
BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT;
CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns;
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES
STONE HEARTHS, ¾ to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
NO. 167 FIRST STREET,
Opposite Monongahela House.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS:
SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE:
WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS.

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS,
COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIER.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY.
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,
FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH
LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.
NO. 43 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS,	B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. S. CAMPBELL,	J. W. PAUL,

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.
Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools.
Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set.
All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 121 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Bensole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. ja31-ly

DAVIS CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.
Founders and Machinists,
IRON CITY WORKS,
COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
E. P. STETSON,
(Successor to Everett Stetson),
MANUFACTURER OF
Machine Card Clothing,
Of Every Description,
FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,
WALPOLE, MASS.
An extensive reference given if desired.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 90 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,
359 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story,
Near the Union R. R. Depot,
d* Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 SMITHFIELD, COR. FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions.
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Agents for "GIFFARD'S" INJECTOR for Feeding Boilers.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON;
HOOP, BAND AND SHEET IRON;
BOILER PLATE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
CYLINDER, GUARD AND FINGER IRON;
DRAG AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES;
Warehouse and Office at the Works,
GREENOUGH STREET,
A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 95 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
E. B. MATTHEWS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools.
Office and Salesrooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 214 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

W. T. JAQUITH....L. O. LIVINGSTON....W. H. BURT.
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS,
For Coal Mines, Oil Renferies, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.
ALSO,
BLOWER ENGINES,
For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.
Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, Agents,
Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas. eod

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;
MANUFACTURERS OF
MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS.
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK,
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.
Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS
Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts.,
ty PITTSBURGH.

GROCERIES, &C.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
10,000 POUNDS
Choice Buckwheat,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.
25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
WHOLESALE GROCER,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,
Is now receiving
MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,
OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.
SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,
VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL),
And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.
The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.
Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap13-eod

NEW GOODS.
New Sugar Cured Hams; Double Extra Hulled Buckwheat Flour; New Prunes, Figs and Raisins. Also, Corn Meal, Hominy, Beans, Dried Peaches, Shaker Dried Corn, and a full assortment of Canned Vegetables. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.............JASON M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN..................JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
NO. 74 WATER STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the best in the State.
tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

POULTRY.
50 DRESSED TURKEYS.
Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.